THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,

A MOST PLAIN AND EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING THE Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attain most speedily to the perfect learning, full understanding, and right use thereof, for their happy proceeding *in the Latine Tongue.*

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for *the use and delight of Masters and Schollers.*

The tenth Edition corrected, and inlarged, with most of *the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine* Syntaxis and other Autors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

LONDON,
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William
Dunton

John Dunton

TO THE WORSHIPFULL HIS much respected Friend Master *Abraham Johnson*, Counsellor at the Law, of *Lincolnes* Inne.

MAny have been the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar Schoole: yet few there are to whom I ow more, then unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Master Johnson, *and Master D.* Chaderton, *both for their direction and incouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar most plain and easie, and which contain the very ground of all) might most fitly appertain; I find none, after those unto whom I have dedicated my former Schoole-labours, to whom those doe more of duty belong then unto your selfe: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt wich I owe unto themselves. And first for Master* Johnson *your father: because he hath yeelded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honourable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School travels; both in setting me more earnestly thereunto, by his grave advice, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endevours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, whereof both in Vniversity, Citie, and Country, he hath given so good testimony) I have known none, who hath come neer unto him, in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest, and most easie ways might be found out, for all Schools, according to our received grammar, and most approved School-authors, and the same to be made universally known, that all, even the meanest both Masters and Schollers may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your father in law M.D.* Chaderton: *because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part*

of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and censure therein but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himself hath observed. Who therefore can justly mislike that I thus dedicate unto you this first ground-work of our Grammar-schoole, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon as he would learn the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attain those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates *so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulnesse ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth thereof; I will first rehearse all the seven marks which* Socrates *giveth of him who is fitted to make the most excellēt scholler, as our most learned schoolmaster M.* Askam *hath set them down. His hopefull scholler must be,* 1 Εὐφυὴς, *that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning; as, Wit, Will, tongue, voice, face, stature and comelinesse.* 2 Μνήμων, *that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning.* 3 φιλομαθὴς, *a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attain unto much.* 4 φιλόπονος, *a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book.* 5 φιλήκοος, *one that is glad to hear & learn of others.* 6 ζητητικὸς, *one that is apt to move questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill hee be fully satisfied.* 7 φιλέπαινος, *one that loveth to be praised of his Father, Master, or others for his wel-doing. A child of this nature, thus loving prayse, will fervently love and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appear in children, then hereby; when they can answer so readily*

and

and perfectly to every Grammer question. For this (if they be well applyed) will win them such love from their Masters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strive who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most pains. And then the first Autors being seconded with the help of Grammatical translations, so used as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all Schoole-learning, and still afterward with other new supplyes of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but be ever made more earneste to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar have been set forth by others, I answer, that sundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and these my labours especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them Lild and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles then ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, so far as I shall be able. For besides that some points of principall use, and rising directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you shall finde, they have moreover most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set down in too obscure terms, or over-short for children to conceive; that most both Masters and Schollers do soon cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serve most fitly and easily, for all Schools, according to the course which must of necessity be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remain; which can-

not be altered, without very great inconveniencies to Schooles, and setting both Master and Schollers almost newly to begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young Schollers themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adjoyned onely for making the rest more cleer, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the Book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young Schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholler a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankefulnesse to those your grave Fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memory of them; and withall as a pledge of my thankefull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient love, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfained studie for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed into Schools and all good learning, in making the first enterance so even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the Work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. January 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

John Brinsley.

To the painfull Schoolmaſter, deſirous to reap ſound fruits of his labours.

IRſt cauſe your Scholler, in learning his *Accidence*, and theſe other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to underſtand them ſo wel as your leaſure will ſerve (at the firſt, according to the tenour of theſe queſtions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by daily repetition of parts.

2. After he hath ſo learned them, you ſhall finde it no loſſe of labour, if you exerciſe him for a moneth or ſixe weeks ſpace in anſwering to theſe queſtions; ſo to have the meaning of the rules more fully, firſt, of thoſe without the aſterisk or little ſtar; then of thoſe noted with the aſterisk: which he will ſoon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.

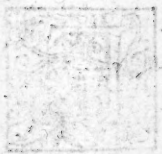
Thus may a whole Form go together.

3. I find a ſingular benefit hereby in cauſing all my loweſt to ſtand or ſit together, and ſo my ſelf, or ſome one to beſtow halfe an hour or an hour, each evening in poſing them according to theſe queſtions, one only anſwering, the reſt hearkening, and eſpecially in declining Nouns and Verbs, & in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable ſtriſe among the children, and cauſe them to go forward with underſtanding and cheerfulneſſe.

4. This may ſerve for a direction to the weaker ſort, for examining, or poſing parts; whence the Book hath the name.

Laſtly, by this help, the children may learn to diſpute Scholler-like, one with another, beginning their queſtion ever at an Italike Capitall *Q.* and ſo proceeding in all other queſtions depending thereon utill they come to another Italike Capitall *Q.* or chief queſtion. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellouſly ſharpned, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make tryall: and, finding the bleſſing, give God the glory.



THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.

Hat Book do you learn?

A. The *Accidence?*

Q. What Book is the *Accidence?*

A. A Book which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence?*

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* divided?

A. Into two. Frist, an introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech?

Q. Where begins the introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech?*

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*, as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the *Accedence*, e long; not *Accidence*, i short.

Q. What mean you by theſe words * *In ſpeech?*

A. In every tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine ſpeech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine ſpeech?

A. * Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latin ſpeech but only eight?

A. No: for every word whereof ſpeech is made, is one of theſe eight parts. It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined? how many undeclined?

A. The foure firſt are declined: the four laſt undeclined.

Q. Why are the four firſt parts ſaid to be declined?

A. Becauſe they may be declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from the firſt ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *Magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro.* *Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the reſt called undeclined?

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed: as, *bodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined with Caſe? how many without?

A. Three with Caſe, one without Caſe.

* Q. Which three parts are declined with Caſe?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with Caſe: Verb without Caſe.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words whereby we utter our minde.

* Some make but four parts of ſpeech, Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction: becauſe Pronouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns; Prepoſitions and Interjections to the Adverbs.

‡ Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſyllable may be changed into other letters or ſyllables.

‡ That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of uſe, that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noun.

Q. WHich is the firſt part of ſpeech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it ſignifie nothing: becauſe it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Bean; as *nihil*, or *ni-bilum*, not ſo much as the black in a Bean.

Q. Whe-

Q. What mean you, when you say, a Noun is the name of a thing?

A. It is a * word which signifieth the name by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seen, felt, heard or understood.

* In Grammar we have to consider words, not things.

Q. Give me example of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns have you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantive and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be understood of it selfe, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a Book.

Q. How know you when a word may be understood of it selfe?

A. If usually I may fitly put [*a* or *the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word *thing* unto it, as a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the usuall notes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one: as *hic Magister*, a Master, or with two at the most: as, *hic & hæc parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you, when you say, a Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self?

A. I mean, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully understood of it selfe, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. Bonus good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word unto it: as a good Boy, a good house, or the like.

* Q. Have you any speciall mark to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word thing to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three articles?

A. As, *Hic, & hæc levis & hoc leve*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives, are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Edoardus*, Edward, and to each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men, to a house, a citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My Book sets down five; *Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

* Form and figure belong to all words: for every word is Primitive or Derivative, which is called the form: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primitive, which is of it selfe. Derivative, which is derived of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

Numbers of Nouns.

Q. HOw many *Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone; meaning but one stone.

Q. Which

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speaks of moe then one: as *Lapides* stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it: and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plural.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Q. What is the Nominative case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun; or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be known asunder?

A. * Thus chiefly: the Nominative and accusative by their places, the other by their signes.

* They may be known in Latine, for the most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*: as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answer is in the Nominative: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitive case?

A. *Of*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*: as, if it be asked whose learning is it; the answer is in the Genitive case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. *To* and sometime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the queſtion, *to whom*, or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the anſwer is in the Dative caſe, thus: *Do librum Magiſtro*, I give a Book to the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Accuſative caſe?

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholler be asked, whom do you love? he anſwereth in the Accuſative caſe, thus: *Amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Vocative caſe?

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to:] as, *O Magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. How know you the Ablative caſe?

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſerving to the ablative caſe, being joyned with it, or elſe by ſignes.

Q. What are the ſignes of the ablative caſe?

A. In, with, through, for, from, by, and *then*, after the Comparative degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after Caſes?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an article?

A. The mark to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic, hæc, hoc.*

Q. Whence are theſe borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hæc, hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huic*, &c. and ſo forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them ſeverally each article by it ſelfe, and firſt the Maſculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huic*, Accuſ. *Hunc*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *Hoc*, Plur. Nom. *Hi*, Gen. *Horum*, Dat. *His*, Accuſ. *Hos*, Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hæc*.

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hac.* Plur. *hæ, harum, has, his,*

Q. Decline *hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* *Q.* Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serve to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* *Q.* What signifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc?*

A. When it is used as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an article; like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nouns according to the sex.

* *Q.* What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My Book makes seven; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the article of the Masculine Gender?

A. Hic: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* *Q.* What doth the Masculine gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto such words as have bin used under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the article of the Feminine gender?

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier*, a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine gender belong to?

A. To Feminines, that is, to females or shees, or things going under the names of shees.

Q. What is the article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

* *Q.* What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither he nor she.

Q. What article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc*.

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and shee.

Q. What articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic, hæc,* and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three unto?

A. Onely to adjectives.

Q. What articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hæc*, as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To such living creatures most properly, in which the kind is unknown: whether they be he or she.] As a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some life-lesse things: as, a day, a channell and the like.

* Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one article, and under that one article both kinds are signified] that is, both he and she. In names of Fowls, Fishes, and wilde beasts: as *Hic passer*, a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen, *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, both he and she: *hoc halec*, a Herring, both milter and spawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene Gender a gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a gender noting the speciall sex, nor hath any proper article.

* Q. You said, that your Book did make seven Genders: are there not seven simply?

A. No: there are but three simply; the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter: the other four are compounded or made of these three.

The Declension of Nouns.

Q. WHat follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nouns are there?

A. [a] Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

* Q. What mean you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular in the first Declension?

A. In *æ* diphthong, &c.

Q. How ends the Dative?

A. [b] In *æ* diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa.*

* Q. What serves this example for chiefly?

A. This and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

[a] Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly, as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in *o*, having the Genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*, as *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, *ii Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*, Accus. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. [b] The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hæc musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musæ*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musæ*, to a song.
Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.
Vocat. *O musa*, O song.
Ablat. *ab hac musa*, from a song.
Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Accus. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your scholler perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating verbs, and you shall soon finde the benefit of it above that wch you will imagine, by posing thē accordingly till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for a signe of the Nominative case? and *the* of the accusative?

A. Because these are the most usefull signes of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.

☞ *Q.* Give me the signes of these cases by themselves.

A. *A*, *of*, *to*, *the*, *O*, *from*, or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A song *musa*: of a song, *musæ*: to a song, *musæ*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musæ*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musæ*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

☞ * *Q.* Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giving the English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

[a] *Q.* Do your Datives and ablatives plurall, end alwayes in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

[a] For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and over hard for children: I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their Schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their Schollers shall have occasion to learne them, in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The second Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*; that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen.

Gen. *Hujus Magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end always like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nouns ending in *ius*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e* or in *i*.

Q. [b] When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*, as, *Dominus, O Domine.*

Q. [c] Do all words in *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili.*

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. [c] In *i*: as, *Georgius, O Georgi.*

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius*, for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No; all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. [f] In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a Kingdom, Gen. *hujus regni*, of a Kingdom. So, a Kingdom, *regnum*: of a Kingdome, *regni*, &c.

b This is onely to be understood of Nouns of the second Declension; for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manus*, and of words of the Masculine or feminine gender onely, not of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os* also of the second Declension, make the Vocative likewise in *e*, like words in *us*, as *logos, O loge.*

d *Panthus* and *Oedipus*, having the Vocative in *u*, are not of the second Declension in Latin, but of the third of contracts in Greek, like *Basileus, O Basileu.*

e If *Latinus* be for *Latini* in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applyeth it, its an *Atticisme*, that is, after the *Attick Dialect*; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Luna, non est Latinus Endymion ruberibi?* f This is meant onely of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or Heteroclites, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yea: g onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension: which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*; and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. h Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both, Masculines: *amba*, both, Feminines: *ambo*, both, Neuters. So in the rest.

g *Ambo* & *duo* are found to be the same in in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greek; as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos angueis*, or *angues*. *Plaut*

h Here declining of Latin before may suffice: and so in adjectives. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine Rules at large, as I directed before.

The third Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third declension, declined as before both ways.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.
Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus again English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declension.

Q. i HOw ends the genitive case singular in the fifth Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

i How this genitive case is sometimes in *e*, sometimes in *ii*, see the Latine Rules.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

* *A.* Of the first in [b] *æ* diphthong, as, *Musæ*.
The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.
The third in *is* : as, *Lapidis*.
The fourth in *us* : as *Manus*.
The fifth in *ei* : as, *Meridiei*.

Q. Shew me how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first in *æ* diphthong : as, *Musæ*.
The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.
The third in *i* : as, *Lapidi*.
The fourth in *üi* : as, *Manui*.
The fifth in *ei* : as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular,
Of the first in *am* : as, *Musam*.
The second in *um* : as, *Magistrum*.
The third in *em* or *im* : as, *Lapidem, sitim*.
The fourth in *um* : as, *Manum*.
The fifth in *em* : as *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the [c] most part like the Nominative.
The Ablative case singular,
Of the first in *a* : as *Musa*.
The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.
[d] The third in *e* or, *i* : as, *Lapide, tristi*.
The fourth in *u* : as, *Manu*.
The fifth in *e* : as, *Meridie*.

* These are to be made perfect by continuall posing each way.

[b] Some words of the first Declension have the Genivive singular in *as*; as *Familias, auras, terras*, &c. in imatation of words of the second declension in Greek, which end in *da, tha, ra*, and *a*, pure; *viz.* which have a vowell before *a*. This is called *Græcismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai* for *æ*, as, *pictai, aulai*, for *pictæ, aulæ*; This is called *Archaismos*, an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Hereof also see the Latine rules.

[c] In the first Declension, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat in *a*, or *e*. That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greeke, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

[d] The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as *parti, colli, civi, fusti*, &c. by reason of the usuall change of *e* into *i*, among the Ancients, like as *bore* and *beri*, &c.

The Nominitive case plurall
Of the first in *æ* dipthong : as, *Musæ.*
The second in *i* ; as, *Magistri.*
The third in *es* , as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es* : as, *Meridies.*

The Genitive case plurall
Of the first in *arum* : as, *Musarum.*
The second in *orum* : as, *Magistrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ium* : as, *Lapidum, tristium.*
The fourth in *uum* : as, *Manuum.*
The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum.*

The Dative case plurall
Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis.*
The second in *is* : as, *Magistris.*
The third in *bus* : as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as, *manibus, arcubus.*
The fifth in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accusative case plurall
Of the first in *as* : as, *Musas.*
The second in *os* : as, *Magistros.*
The third in *es* : as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es* : as, *Meridies.*
The Vocative plurall is ever like the Nominative.
The ablative plurall is ever the same with the Dative.

Q. [f] Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *æ, i, is, us, ei.*
Of the Dative *æ, o, i, ui, ei.*
Of the accusative, *am, um, em, um, em.*
Of the ablative, *a, o, e, u, e.*

Nominitive plurall, *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. [g] *arum, orum, um, or ium, uum, erum.*
Dativ. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*
Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*

e The Accus. case plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*, as, *partes, omneis*, especially in those whose Genit. plurall end in *um* ; & somtime *eis*, is contracted into *is*, as, for *anguis, anguis*, for *omneis, omnis.*

f Schollers being made perfect in these terminations, will soon grow to readines in giving any case of a noun, and keeping them most surely.

g For *Dardanidarum*, is used *Dardanidum*, by the figure *Syncope*; so *Anchisaidum, Trougenum*, like as *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, i, bus, abus*, or *nbus, ebus*.

* *Q.* Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certain: yet these are the most usuall in words which are meerely Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us*, or *em*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, a, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fifth, in *es*.

h Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greek, or of other strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long, of the Greek, &c. Of these more fully see Master *Leeches* Questions, in his observations of the Declensions of Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. NOw that we have done with Noun Substantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Noun Adjectives.

Q. How many sorts of adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and adjectives declined with three articles.

Q. What adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in most cases three terminations; that is three divers endings, shewing their Genders, as *bonus, bona, bonum*.

* *Q.* How know your their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* *Q.* What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case, as ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

a Adjectives ending in *us, er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, and his fellows, with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*: and these following, which are declined like *unus*,

How

Q. How decline you *bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine: *bonæ*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all adjectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All except eight with their compounds: which make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, having the Gen. case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. [b] [c] *Totus*, *solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case: and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what declension are Nouns of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

A. Of the first and second [f] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

Q. Which do you call adjectives of three articles?

A. Such as we put articles to, in every case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix*: Gen. *hujus fœlicis*, &c. *Hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.*

* Q. Of what Declension are all Nouns of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Genders are adjectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. If adjectives have but one termination in any case, as *Fœlix*, what gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Tristis*, and *Triste*, what gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the

[b] These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gen. and Dat. as, *ulli*, *alteri*, for *ullius*, *alterius*.

[f] *Nullus*, *uterque*, *alteruter*, & other compounds of these words are so likewise.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

*Q. What are all adjectives of three articles declined like?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. WHat else belongeth to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs [a] properly to none but to adjectives?

Q. May all adjectives be compared?

A. No: none but onely such whose signification may increase, or be diminished?

*Q. What is it for adjectives to have their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back againe; hardest, harder, hard.

*Q. What mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

Q. What mean you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

A. Such a thing as [b] signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without having respect to any other: as, Durus, hard.

Q. What call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth the

[a] Some Substantives are compared, but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives and Adverbs comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, & some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.

[b] The Positive is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

the Positive in signification.

Q. What mean you by exceeding the Positive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawne from the Positive, wherein the signification of the Positive is somewhat increased, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparative degree?

A. More: either being set down or understood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Genitive case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree, is *hic & hæc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree:] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* Q. How do you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case and every Gender; I mean, each Gender in every case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus, durior, durissimus.*
Dura, durior, durissima.
Durum, durius, durissimum.

Genit. { *Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
Durę, durioris, durissimę.
Duri, durioris, durissimi.

This

This Table *heedfully observed, will teach* presently to form Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*durior*	*durissimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*durior*	*durissima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*durius*	*durissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*durioris*	*durissimi*
	Hujus	*Duræ*	*durioris*	*durissimæ*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*durioris*	*durissimi.*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*duriori*	*durissimo*
	Huic	*Duræ*	*duriori*	*durissimæ*
	Huic	*Duro*	*duriori*	*durissimo.*
Accus.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*duriorem*	*durissimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*duriorem*	*durissimam*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*durius.*	*durissimum.*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*fœlicior*	*fœlicissimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*fœlicior*	*fœlicissima*
	Hic	*Fœlix*	*fœlicius*	*fœlicissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimæ*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimi.*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Tristis*	*tristior*	*tristissimus*
	Hæc	*Tristis*	*tristior*	*tristissima*
	Hoc	*Triste*	*tristius*	*tristissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimi*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimæ*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimi.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nouns; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such have you?

A. [b] My book names five: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus.*

A. [c] *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bonæ, melioris, optimæ, boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So, *Malus, pejor, pessimus,* and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Positives ending in *r.*

Q. If the Positive end in *r*, how must the Superlative be formed?

A. [d] Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis.*

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus*, and not into *lissimus.*

Q. Which are those six.

A. *Humilis* humble: *similis*, like: *facilis*, easie: *gracilis*, slender: *agilis*, nimble: *docilis*, apt to learn: for we say, *humilis, humillimus*, and not *humilissimus.*

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in *lis*, forme the Superlative?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlative, by putting *s* and *simus*, to the first case of the positive ending in *i*: as, *utili, utiliissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of

[b] All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the Schollers out of the Latine rules as they shall have use of them, then here to trouble them, or the books with them. Hereof see M. *Leeches* questions more at large.

[c] *Parvissimus, multissimus, egregiissimus piissimus,* & the like are old words and out of use.

[d] Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris,* have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *er*, as, *celeber, saluber, saluberrimus.*

* These six are in prose most truely written with a single *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *ll*, for the verse sake.

A. Of such Adjectives as have a vowell comming before *us*: as, *Pius*, *Assiduus*, *Idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most; putting to *magis* in stead of the Comparative degree, and *maximè* in stead of the Superlative:] so declining the three degrees together, as before, in every Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius*, *magis pius*, more godly, *maximè pius*, most godly, &c.

* *Q.* Why are these so compared?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, we cannot say well, *Pius*, *piior*, *&c.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. WHich is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. [b] A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath been uttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. [c d] Fifteen: as *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *&c.*

Q. Have all Pronouns all the Cases?

A. No: only four of them have the Vocative case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominative case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compounded Pronouns, *Egomet*, *tute*, *idem*: and also * *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

[b] Pronouns supply the place of Nouns, and have for most part the nature of Nouns.

[c] There are but fifteen Pronouns properly: the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

[d] Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writers: as, *ea*, *am*, for *eam*, *em*, and *im* for *eum*, *hibus* for *his*, *med*, *ted*, *mis*, *tis*, *eampse*, *quoi*, *ibus*, *&c.* These and the like are to be known, and not used. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is used in rehearsing something, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

**Q.* Whereof are these Pronouns compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

**Q.* How many kinds of Pronouns have you generally?

A. Two, Pronoun Substantives and Pronoun Adjectives.

**Q.* How many Pronoun Substantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?

A. Into Primitives and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitives are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitives?

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are these Primitives called besides?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoun Primitives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui* * joyned to them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatives?

A. Because they serve to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is* be both Demonstratives and Relatives?

A. Yes: in respect of the divers uses to which they serve: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is most specially called a Relative?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*,

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

ſui, noſtri, and *veſtri*; the Genitive caſes of *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitive caſe of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*: *ſuus* of *ſui*: *noſtras* of *noſtri*: the genitive caſe plurall of *Ego*: *veſtras* of *veſtri*; the Genitive caſe plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many ſorts of Derivatives have you?

A. Two; Poſſeſſives, and Gentiles. These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My Book names five: Number, Caſe, Gender (as are in a Noun) Declenſion and perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtantives: as, in *Ego, tu, ſui*?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or wherof they are ſpoken.

* *Q.* As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender; it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the genders in Pronouns Adjectives?

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronouns.

Q. HOw many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the genitive caſe ſingular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give me the terminations of the Genitive caſe ſingular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.

A. Of

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius*: *Qui, cujus.*

The third in *i, æ, i*, like Adjectives of three terminations: as, *Mei, meæ, mei.*

The fourth in *âtis*: as *Nostras, nostrâtis.*

Q. How many pronouns are of the first Declension?

A. Three, *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. Ego I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* we, *nostrum vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So, English first: I *Ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himself or of themselves, *Sibi* to himself, or to themselves, &c. So, thou, *tu*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative case.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum.* Gen. *unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitive in *ius* like *unus?*

A. No: these three * *hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cujus.*

* *Hæc* is oftentimes used for *hæ* in old Writers.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, saving *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsud.*

Q. But have not *is* and *qui*, a severall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second Declension, Latine and English together, and first *iste.*

A. Iste that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So. *Is* he, *ea* she, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine: *quæ* which Feminine: *quod* which neuter, &c.

*Q. Why

*Q. Why do they say in the ablative case of *Qui*, ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui*?

A. Because *qui* in the ablative case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo, qua*, or *quo*.

Q. How are *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. [a] As *qui, quæ, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *quis vel qui quæ, quod vel quid*, Gen. *cujus, &c.*
So Accus. *quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *quisquis*, *quicquid*, } &c.

*Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

Q. What pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called possessives?

A. Because they signifie possession or owings: as *Meus* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessives declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *meus* makes [b] *mi*, in the Masculine gender of the Vocative case singular, and that *tuus, suus, vester*, have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or [c] Nation; to some sect or faction: as *Nostras* one of our Countrey, or of our sect or side: *Vestras*, one of your Country, sect or side.

Q. But your Book addeth *Cujas*: is it a Pronoun?

[a] Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plurall: as, *siqua, nequa*, not *nequæ*: so *aliquis, numquis, ecquis*, makes both *ecquæ* and *ecqua*.

[b] *Meus* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by *Antiptosis*: as, Virg. *Projice tela manu sanguis meus.*

[c] Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No, *Cujas* is a Noune.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune, being a Noune

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* & *Vestras*; like as all other Nouns that be Gentiles have, and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genitive case of *qui, que, quod.*

[a] *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Revenna* are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujus*?

A. Of what Country, or what countriman, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three *Nostras, Vestras*, and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: saving that in the Nominative & Vocative case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Nostras & hoc Nostrate*: for *his & hac Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. A Person.

Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any Person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himself alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no moe properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any Person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no moe properly.

Q. But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Vocative case; & so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer* O boy: we understand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All [a] Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, except *Ego, nos, Tu* and *vos*.

[a] Persons belong to Nounes, Verbs & Participles by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joyned to them expressed or understood, not Properly.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui*, are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the first and second Person, expressed or understood: as, with *Ego, tu, nos*, or *vos*, For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoune be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serve the Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our minde fitly when we speake of any Person. More specially they serve for the forming of Verbs, wherin they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoune.

Of a Verb.

Q. WHich is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with [a] Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

[a] This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Ave, fave, quaeso, &c.* are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: doing, as, *Amo*, I do love: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loved: being, as, *sum*, I am.

Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verbe?

A. A Noune signifieth the name of a thing: a Verb signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kindes of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What mean you by Personall?

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Persons: as, I love, thou loveſt, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by no Persons, but onely is formed in the third person singular, with this signe *it*, as, *Decet, it becommeth.*

Q. How many kind of Verbs personall are there?

A. Five: Active, passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*Q. How do theſe differ one from another?

A. Three ways: First, in termination or ending: Secondly, in signification: Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do Verbs personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verb Active and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *or*?

A. passives, Deponents, and Commons.

*Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *ſum, fo rem, inquam, poſſum*: with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a Verb Active?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To do: as, *Amo*, I love, or do love.

Q. What may a Verb active be made?

A. A Passive.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I love, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a passive?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Passion or suffering, or something to be done: as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. May not a Verb Passive be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do, as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes actively, that is, like an active: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passively, or like a Passive; as *Ægroto*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Active: as, *loquor*, I do speak: or like a Verb Neuter signifying Actively: as, *glorior*, I do boast.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actively and [a] Passively: that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Passive: and therefore it is called a Verb Common: as, *Osculor*, I kisse, or I am kissed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common do signifie actively or passively?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe active, it signifieth actively; as, *Osculor te*, I kisse thee: but if it have the Construction of a Verb Passive, it signifieth passively; as *Osculor à te*, I am kissed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent or a Verb Common lose *r*, to be made actives?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbs are said to be Transitive, others Intransitive: How may I know which are Transitive, which Intransitive?

[a] Few Verbs Commons are now in use, *viz.* signifying passively, as well as actively, except *Criminor, Fraudor, Osculor*, and some other, although many Participles of the preterperfect of Verbs Deponents may be found signifying passively: as *Complexus, Meditatus, Interpretatus, comitatus*, &c.

A. Those are Transitive, whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and have noe a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo*, I love: another may aske, whom or what do you love; or else he understands not your meaning; and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitive?

A. Such as have an absolute and perfect sense in their own signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Ægroto*, I am sick.

* Q. Of all the five kindes of Personals, which are Transitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbs Passives [and Neuters, for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passively, that is, being construed as Passives.

Moods.

Q. YOu said a Verb was declined with Mood and Tense: What is a Mood?

* Or a Mood is the manner of speech used in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verb is uttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wilhing, or the like.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potentiall, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I love; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* doest thou love?

Q. What signe hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, love thou.

* Q. What signe hath the imperative?

A. It may have the signe *Let*, except in the second Persons: where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optative?

A. These signes: [b] Would God, I pray God, or God grant.

[b] Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it joyned with it in Latine?

A. An Adverb of wishing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Mood?

A. It sheweth an ability, will or duty to do any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as *Amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, seeing that they have all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Adverb nor Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with it: or some Adverbe having the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That, if when, where as:* as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem, eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loved; depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No: save in signification, and signes of the Moods.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive?

A. To do, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moods have?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To: as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the latter be?

A. The Infinitive: as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. [a] Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is Infinite, like the signification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many [b] Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they?

A. Both Active and Passive: as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved: *amando* in loving, or in being loved: *amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. [c] How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

[a] All Verbs Personals, which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals have none.

[b] Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melanthon* thinks) of *Supinus*, because they have no Case before them.

[c] Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Ablat. Amando*, But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. HOw many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, [a] for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Mood of *itur* joyned with it.

[a] It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur* joyned with it.

the

The Infinitive Mood of the Verb active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Becauſe it hath for the moſt part the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive: as, *Amatu* to be loved.

Tenſes.

* Q. WHat is a Tenſe?

A. [b] The [c] difference of a Verbe according to the times paſt, preſent, to come.

[b] The Tenſe ſignifieth the time wherein any perſon is ſaid to doe or ſuffer any thing.

[c] A Noune may ſignifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

Q. How many tenſes are there?

A. [d] Five: the Preſent tenſe, the Preterimperfect tenſe, the Preterperfect tenſe, the Preterpluperfect tenſe, and the future tenſe.

[d] There are properly but three Tenſes or times.

The { paſt, preſent, to come } time

* Q. How may theſe tenſes be knowne aſunder?

A. By the times which they ſpeake of, and by ſignes.

Q. What time doth the Preſent tenſe ſpeake of?

A. Of the time that is now preſent: as, *Amo* I love.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Doe*, *doeſt* or *doth* in the Active voice: and *am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*, in the Paſſive.

Q. What ſpeaketh the preterimperfect tenſe of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly paſt, but as it were ſtill preſent: as, *Amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. What ſignes may it be known by?

A. By theſe, *did* or *didſt*, in the active voice: and *was*, *were*, *wert*, in the Paſſive.

Our Booke divides the Preter tenſe or time paſt, into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect tenſe, not perfectly paſt. Preterperfect tenſe, perfectly paſt. Preterpluperfect tenſe, more then perfectly paſt.

Q. What tenſe ſpeakes the Preterperfect tenſe of?

A. That which is perfectly paſt, though lately: as, *Amavi*, I have loved.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Have*, *haſt* or *hath*, in the active: *have beene*, *haſt beene*, or *hath beene*, in the Paſſive.

Q. What time ſpeakes the Preterpluperfect tenſe of?

A. Of what which is more then perfectly paſt, or paſt a long while ſince.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadſt*, in the act, *had bin*, or *hadſt bin*, in the Paſſive.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Active: *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may* or *can be hereafter*, in the Passive.

* Q. Give me all the usuall signes of the Active together.

[b] The principall signes of the Active, are, *Doe, did, have, had, shall* or *will*.

A. [b] *Doe, doest*, or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *have, hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*, or *hereafter*.

* Q. Give me the usuall signes of the Passive.

A. *Am, be, is, are, art*; *was, were, wert*; *have beene, had beene, shall* or *will be*.

Persons.

* Q. WHat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Every severall word, in every Mood and Tense; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune is understood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou lovest, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loveth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

* Q. Hath every Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person in the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the person

son of the Nounе doing something; *doter*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. WHat is a Conjugation?

A. [a] The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

[a] A conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person, in each Mood & Tense.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their severall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Conjugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amâre, amâris.*

* *Do*, and certaine compounds of it are excepted; as, *Circumdo, pessundo, secundo*, which make *a* short; as *damus, circumdamus*, as it is in the Latine *Prosodia.*

Q. What is the vowell of the second?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre docêris.*

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short before *re* and *ris*: as *legere, legeris.*

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire audiris.*

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris*, which you speak of, to know the Conjugations asunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice; as, *Amo, amas, amavi, amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passive; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passive: as, *Amor, amaris.*

Of declining and conjugating Verbs.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

A. I must learn to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Foure: according to the number of their Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples [b] formed?

A. In two: Active and Passive. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego*, or *Audio*. All Verbs in *or* like *Amor*, *Doceor*, *Legor*, *Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives?

A. Yes: saving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want actives: and they have Participles; as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noune, to give either the English to the Latine, or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you do that?

A. By being perfect in all the persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperative Mood which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus. The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Conjugating so, and first, of giving the Latine before.

A. Amo I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imperative second Person, *Ama amato* love thou: for the Imperative wants the first Person.

Optative *utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

A. I love, *amo*, I loved or did love *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nouns.

Q. But

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood: the Present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

[b] Forming or conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words comming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your mind or by ſpeech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam* : *bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant,*

Q. Which are thoſe Engliſh ſignes, which you muſt run in your mind, with theſe terminations?

A. The Perſons in Engliſh : I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the firſt Perſon in any Tenſe, you can by this meanes give any perſon of the ſame, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations and ſignes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How ſay you, I loved or did love?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loved or did love?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you bee asked of any perſon which you cannot tell, what muſt you do to find it?

A. Call to mind but the firſt perſon of that Tenſe, and run the reſt in my minde untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I ſay, We had taught, I ſtraight remember, I had taught, *docueram* : and ſo running in my mind, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant* : and withall, I, thou, he, wee, ye, they : I find, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the firſt Perſons of thoſe Tenſes, which come one of another : and firſt which come of the preſent tenſe.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperative ſecond perſon, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. Give me thoſe which come of the preterperfect tenſe.

A. *Amavi, amaverã, amaverim, amavero, amaviſſem, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe the firſt perſons together as they ſtand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo* : Imperative ſecond perſon, *Ama, amato* : *amem, amarem, amaverim, amaviſſem, amare, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe them Actively and Paſſively together, as they ſtand in order.

A. Ama amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.

Imper. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optativ. Potentiall and Subjunctive, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amaverim amatus sim vel fuerim, amavissem amatus essem vel fuissem, amavero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *Amare amari: amavisse amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* *Illo polliciti se se facturum omnia est quod speremus deos bonis benefacturum.* Make these terminations exceeding perfect: all the rest will be soone gotten and easily kept by oft repeating these over thus.

* Q. Give the termination of the first Persons of the Active voice alone.

A. O, bam, i, ram, bo or *am, Em* or *am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Doe, did, have, had, shall or *will, may* or *can hereafter*: as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive together.

A. O, or, bam, bar, i, sum vel { *bo bor.*
fui, ram eram vel fueram { *am ar.*

{ *Em er,* { *rem, rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuissem,*
{ *am ar,* { *ro ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *e, i: (esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the severall Persons?

A. Yes: The first Persons Active end in *o, am, em, im,* or *i*: the second in *as, es, is,* or *sti*: the third in *t.*

Q. How end the first Persons Passive?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er*: the second in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *tur*; the first Plurall in *mur*; the second in *mini*; the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *Sum, es, fui,* of which they are borrowed: except the future tense of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keep such Verbes?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and persons: and also much examination of the active and passive together: as, asking, I love, *Amo*: I am loved, *amor*: he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*: they love, *amant*: they are loved, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. VVHat Rules have you for Verbes ending in *m*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbes, or which are irregular, [a] are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: except *volo, nolo malo, edo, fio, fero, feror*: which doe follow after.

[a] Ar, *Sed hunc ut totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verbe *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Beeause it serveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall use.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo, doceo*, &c. and so in *volo, nolo, malo*, and the rest of those Verbes out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the first persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Have you not some speciall observations concerning these two Verbes, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the preterimperfect and Future tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their preterimperfect tense?

A. * *Ibam*

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tenses?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *endi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*; though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood.

A. All other preterperfect tenses, preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood.

A. Those which end in *ram, rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amavi*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se* bee formed of it onely by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se*: as of *Amavi, amavissem, amavisse*.

* *Audibant, lenibant, scibant, sævibant*, and the like are by the figure *Syncope*.

* So they made the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Genitive is *euntis*, to *eunti*, &c.

Impersonals.

Q. HOw are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit*, &.

Q. What signes have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. WHat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a participle?

A. A

A. A part of ſpeech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noune, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noune and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noune onely or ſeverally?

A. Gender, caſe and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe and Gender: as a Noune Adjective.

Q. [b] How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

[b] There are two of the Active voice; as the Participle of the Preſent and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſive; that is, the participle of the preter tenſe, and Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*, as, loving.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. No: unleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans* or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the preſent tenſe formed of?

A. Of the [c] preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *us*, as, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned into *us*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*.

[c] For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faine Preterimperf. tenses, as, *inquiebam inquiens*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To do: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as *Amaturus* to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. [d] Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctu*, *docturus*.

[d] These Participles *Futurus*, *osurus*, *parituru*s, *nasciturus*, *arguiturus*, *nosciturus*, *morituru*s, *oriturus*, are formed irregularly. Stock-wood.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the preter tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: loved, taught, slaine.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as, *amatus*, loved, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectu*, *Lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Mood of the passive voyce: as *Amandus* to be loved.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. case of the participle of the present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voice: and of the participle of the present tense?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*: In reading old Authors thou doest profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actively?

A. No: It is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbes Actives and * Neuters, which have the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is derived of the latter Supine: As, of *Discо* is onely *discens*: without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbes Passives, whose actives have the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in *dus*: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should be formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting: As of *Timeor* is only *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxilaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it governe an Accusative case, as being a Verbe Transitive: as, *Loquor verbum*, *Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Largior*, commeth *Largiens*, *largiturus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excursus*, *percursus*, are taken to come of Verbes Impersonals of the Passive voice: so *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, *vigilatus*, and *vigilandus*: or abusively.

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic hæc & hoc amans*; like *Fælix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nounes Adjectives, of three divers endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

Of an Adverb.

Q. WHich is your fifth part of speech: and the first of those which are undeclined?

A. An Adverbe.

Q. What is an Adverbe?

A. A part of speech joyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverbe?

A. Because it is usually joyned to Verbes?

Q. May it not be joyned unto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in place of Verbes, and some other: as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Adverbes.

Q. Whereto is an Adverbe joyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

* Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the severall kinds of Adverbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Adverbes.

A. [a] Adverbes, are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Adverbes, Englishing them in order.

A. Adverbes of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

[a] These Adverbs see more at large in M. *Leeches* questions, in his third part of his Grammar questions, and so likewise of Conjunctions, or in the Latine rules.

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Indè* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremò* last of all.

Of asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whither.

Of Calling: as, *Heus* hoe, *ô* hoe: *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming: as, *Certè* surely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truly, *sanè* truly or doubtlesse, * *scilicet* doubtlesse or truely, *licet* bee it so, *esto* be it so.

* *Scilicet, quasi scire licet.*

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of swearing: as, * *pol* in good-sooth, *edepol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truely, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth.

* *Pol* by *Pollux*, *Ædepol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Medius fidius*, as *Fidius* the son of *Jupiter*, and god of faithfulneffe, love me; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* shall helpe me

Of Exhorting: as, * *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goeto, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yet.

Of Flattering: as, * *Sodes* if thou dareſt, or on good-fellowship, *amabò* of all love.

* *Sodes, quasi si audes.*

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as, *utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if: *O* Oh that.

Of Gathering together: as *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not onely, *non solùm* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *singillatim* every one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* street by street, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as *Potius* rather, *immò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *propè* nie, or neare, or almost, *viz* scarcely, *modò non* almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peradventure, *forsitan* peradventure *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Forte* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likenesse: as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *male* evilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parùm* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tàm* so or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minùs* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neere, *propiùs* neerer, *proximè* the nearest of all.

* Adverbs comming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus*, *melior optimus*, as *bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

* Q. [a] Doe these forme their Comparative and Superlative degree of their positive, as Adjectives doe?

A. No: they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themselves; neither doe frame any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then have these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adjectives of the Comparative and superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Adverbs end?

A. Their Comparative end in *ùs*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their superlatives?

A. They end for most part in *è*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case of their Adjective of the Superlative degree, of which they seemed to be formed: as, *Doctè*, *doctiùs*, *doctissimè*.

[b] Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens provecenter*, *torvum* for *torve*. This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbes.

Q. [b] Doe not some Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocative case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimùm*, *potissimùm*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Adverbs?

A. Yes; when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs?

A. Easily: Many of them are set downe in the Accidence: The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Adverbs of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *ter*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to distinguish them from Nouns: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. Know you not some Adverbs ending in *o*, like Ablative cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theevishly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But these have their accents to know them by, like as those in *ùm*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. WHich is your second part of speech undeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that joyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. What is the use of Conjunctions?

A. To joyne words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes of Conjunctions have you?

A. Twelve: [a] Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunctions Latine and English together.

A. [b] Copulatives: *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

[c] Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve*, or either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *sive* either.

[a] These kindes of Conjunctions have their names according to the reasons following.

[b] Copulative, because they serve usually to couple parts or sentences absolutely.

[c] Disjunctives, by which parts of sentences are so severed, as if one onely could be true.

[d] Discre-

[d] Discretives: as, *sed* but, *quidem* but truely, *autem* but, *vero* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

[e] Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

[f] Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modò* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodò* so that.

[g] Exceptives: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *aliquin* except that or otherwise, *præterquam* except that.

[h] Interrogatives: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

[i] Illatives: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

[k] Adversatives: as, *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

[l] Redditives to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Elective: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutives: as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

[d] Discretives by which the parts are lightly severed.
[e] Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.
[f] Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, upon condition of that going before.
[g] Exceptives doe except against some thing going before, or from some thing following.
[h] Interrogatives aske a question.
[i] Illatives bring in some conclusion, or shew something. [k] Adversatives shew some diversitie of things. [l] Redditives answer to the Adversatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or Mr. *Leeches* questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. WHich is your third part of speech undeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition.

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometime.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is only set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus* unlearned.

Q. To what uses doe Prepositions serve specially?

A. To governe cases: or to serve to cases, as our book hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q. What cases doe they serve to?

A. Some to an Accusative; some to an Ablative; some both to an Accusative and an Ablative.

Q. How many Prepositions serve to the [a] Accusative case?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serve to the Ablative case?

A. These fifteene, [b] *A, ab, abs,* from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serve to both cases?

A. Onely these foure: *In,* [c] *sub, super,* and *subter.*

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *Versus, penes,* and *tenus,* are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *usque,* sometimes: as, *Meeum, ad occidentem usque.*

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepositions serve to a Genitive Case?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitive case, and be set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus,* up to the eares: *genuum tenus,* up to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions be set alone without any case, whether

[a] *Prorsul* is sometimes a Preposition, and joyned both to the Accusative and to the Ablative cases. *Cooper.*

[b] *Patet præ sibi h.e. præpotat sibi,* or *præbet præsidium sive commeatum sibi. Lamb. in Plaut. Venio adversum tempori h.e. adversum meo tempori, h.e. opportune. Stockw.*

[c] The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective, and would bee carefully supplied.

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbes: and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those foure which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case or an Ablative, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to joyne them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case: so for Prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* serve to the Accusative case?

A. When it hath the signe *to*, joyned with the English: as, *in Vrbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contra* against; or *ad*, unto. Otherwise, it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Sub* governe an accusative?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it governes an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Super* governe an Accusative?

A. When it is put for *Vltra*, beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. Have you no more Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: [b] These sixe: *Am, di, dis, re, se, con.*

Q. Doe these serve to any cases?

A. No: they serve onely to make compound words; so that they are never found alone, but only in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them, when they are changed into Adverbes: as, *Prope, propius, proxime.*

[b] These have commonly these significations or the like: which by use in reading may easily be observed: *am* about, *di* from &c. *dis* asunder, *re* backe or againe: *se* asunder: *con* together: *se*, q. *seorsum*, *con*, q. *cum*.

Of an Interiection.

Q. WHat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interiection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sudden affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are sodden passions or motions of the mind:] as, of mirth, sorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Give me the English of your Interjections as you did of Adverbes and Conjunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so have no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hay-da.

Sorrow: as, *Hen* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling: as, *Papæ* O marvellous or strange.

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shuhning: as, *Apage*, get thee gone, or fie away.

Praising: as, *Euge*, O well done!

Scorning: *Hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*. Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Væ* woe, *malum* in a mischiefe.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*; ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, jo*, hoe syrrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, auh.

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax, vah*: &c.

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischiefe, is it not a perfect voyce?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Nounе: and is only then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expresse such a sudden passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also be made Interjections.

A. Yes, any part of speech may: but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoever they are used to expresse these sudden motions

tions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of. *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a divers signification, or in a divers respect and consideration.

* *Q.* How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverbe of time. *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causall: *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantive and undeclined.

* *Q.* It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noune Substantive.

A. [a] Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art.] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Substantive: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow, *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

[a] Such words are Substantives not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially, or materially, as some Grammarians doe speake.

The Concords of the Latine Speech.

Q. WE have done with the introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the eight parts of speech called the English Rules.

Q. What meane you by Construction?

A. [b c] The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner, or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

[b] That construction is to bee accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers have used both in writing & speaking.

[c] Construction is either simple and plaine, or figurative. Simple is that which followes the right and plaine manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*. Figurative which differs from the same plaine manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

Q. How many things are to be considered for the right joyning of words in Construction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The governing of words.

Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in some speciall Acci-

dents

dents or qualities: as is one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

* Q. How many Concords have you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden up by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. What must the Verbe have to agree with?

A. His Nominative case.

Q. What the Adjective?

A. His Substantive.

Q. What must the Relative have?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. WHat is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

Looke out the Principall Verbe.

Q. What if you have moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the Principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which.* Thirdly, if it have before it a Conjunction: as, *ut* that, *cùm* when, *si* if, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these do ever in some sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in natural & due order of speech.

Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you have found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominative case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question shall bee the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. *Venitne Rex*? Doth the King come? If you aske here, Who commeth? the answer is, the king. So the word king is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seeke out the Nominative case?

A. Yes, in Verbes Personals: except the Verbe be an Impersonall; which will have no Nominative case.

Q. Where must your Nominative case be set in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominative case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most usually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as. *Amas tu*, lovest thou? or dost thou love?

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which commeth

next

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall.] For then it must be such cafe as the Verbe governes properly.

Q. Give an example.

A. Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c. Here *placere* the Verbe governes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utere* governes *diligentia* an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his [a] Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Praeceptor legit, vos negligitis, &c.

Q. In which words lieth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Praeceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Praeceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the Plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the plurall Number and second Person.

[a] Note that the Nominative cases of the first and second person, as, *Ego, tu,* and *vos* are seldome expressed; but onely understood, unlesse it bee for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from al others: as *vos damnastis*, you condemned and none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as', *Tu es patronus*, you are (my) Patrone; that is, you especially and above all other. (So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third person are usually understood: as, *Fertur, h. e. ille fertur*, hee is reported, unlesse *fertur* be rather used Impersonally. So *ferunt, h. e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or nature: as, *pluit*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or nature raines of thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Advesperascit* it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

Q. Must the Verbe be alwayes the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominative cases comming together, with a Conjunction Copulative comming between them; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is usually of the Plurall Number.

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of * divers persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the most worthy Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominative cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe; but sometimes an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

* *Is* and *ii*, may bee of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood; as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus esse pares, &c.* for *Nos agimus, &c.*

whose clause going before, and sometimes a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or a whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but onely a Noune Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noune Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noune Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noune Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile.*

* Q. May not a Relative bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yea: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or have respect but to one thing it shall be the singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is usually the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noune of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noune signifying more then one?

A. It may sometimes have a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things then may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Six: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantive, or a Relative, or an Adjective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an

Adverbe with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or more put for themselves, or whatsoever is put in stead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, must it have a Nominative case before it?

A. No: It must have an Accusative case before it, in stead of a Nominative.

The second Concord.

Q. WHat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case: that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adjective; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adjective whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adjectives by nature; except *Ego, tu, sui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noune Adjectives doe?

Q. Is your Adjective alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, will have an Adjective Plurall; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine: and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yes: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to have life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective comes betweene two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* *Nunquam æque ac modo paupertas mihi visum est unus & miserum & grave. Tot paupertas visum eum.*

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwayes a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverbe with a Genitive case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because al these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, may bee likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adjective be, when any of these are his Substantives?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a peece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it have respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall number.

The third Concord.

Q. WHat is the third Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the [a] Relative?

[a] By Relative in this place wee usually meane Qui, quæ, quod, with the cases and words coupling of it.

Q. [b] When you have a Relative, what must you doe to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doeth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, or Person.

Q. Is one Substantive or Casuall word the Antecedent alwayes to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may be the [c] Antecedent to the Relative which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, or the Substantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative bee referred to any one thing of those, except the Casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred but two things or moe of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relative.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Conjunction; which in Latine is called *quòd* or *ut* signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwayes needs be so made in Latine by *quòd* or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

[b] Wee may allo note, that these Relatives set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatives of Substance, because they have Relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatives of Accident, because they have Relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantitie, as *Qualis, quantas, cujas*, and other Interrogatives.

[c] Observe, that the proper Antecedent is not alwayes expressed: for sometimes a Relative and so sometimes a Noune Adjective have for their Antecedent or Substantive some Pronoune Primitive included in the Pronoune Possessive set downe, by that Rule in the *Syntax. Aliquando Relativum, &c.* as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent the Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoune in the Latine *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc Possessiva, Meus, tuus, &c.*

A. No: we may oft-times elegantly leave out both [d] *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verbe into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, what Number must the Relative be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to have life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calami* the Nntecedents be the Masculine.

[d] Note for difference betweene *Quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause: as, *Quod tu rediisti*, because you have returned: *ut* to the end that, noting the *Finall cause*, or *the effect*: as *ut tu fabulam agas volo.* Or thus. That *Quod* doth usually signifie simply a thing done, or to be done, *ut* the cause why it is done, or to be done.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. HOw many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relative must be of?

A. Two: VVhen there commeth no Nominative case betweene the Relative and, *&c.* And when there commeth a Nominative case, *&c.*

Q. VVhen in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verbe, what case must your Relative be?

A. The Nominative case to the Verbe; as it were a noune Substantive.

Q. VVhen there comes a Nominative case betweene the Relative and the Verbe; what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verbe will have after him: that is, such

Case as any Noune Substantive should bee, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their Cases, as the Relative hath?

[a] These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatives and Indefinites: as, [a] *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these usually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are governed.

[b] *Dispauterius* hath this rule worthy to bee observed of Schollers. *Quando Relativo præcedens subdis, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur eidem. Præcedens. b. e. Antecedens, subdis, i e. subiungis.*

* *Q.* [b] Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noune Substantive may be governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book; and in all things like unto the Substantive.

* *Q.* How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same Case of *Hic, hæc, hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

* *Q.* Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

* *Q.* Shew

* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus?*

A. Put *hæc* instead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hæc*: so *quæ* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come betweene two Substantives of divers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the latter; as will best serve to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of divers Numbers also by the rule, *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia*, &c.

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

Q. WE have done with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At when two Substantives come together &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how?

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place: Names of places. Eightly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbes. The Eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelfth, Prepositions. The Thirteenth Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominative case, if the word doe governe a Nominative case. Secondly, for the Genitive. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusative. Fifthly, for the Ablative.

Q. Why do you not mention any rules for the Vocative?

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily bee knowne, because whensoever we call or speak to any person or things

things, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to give every word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall way of construing.

Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you have construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes invidia.* What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *Invidia* envie [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. Comes is the Nominative case, governed of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominative case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, forem, fio.*

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive case, governed of the Substantive *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitive case, after the Substantive: When two Substantives, &c.

For this rule see it more at large in the Grammar schoole.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

rule; what order must you observe in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

**Q.* How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters; except the first word of every sentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

**Q.* What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

**Q.* What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, serving to make it plaine.

**Q.* What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoever words depend on it; serving to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverbe.

**Q.* What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly governes: which is commonly an Accusative case.

**Q.* What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitive, secondly, a Dative, lastly, the Ablative.

**Q.* Give me the summe of this Rule briefly?

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seek out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case, and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the Infinitive Mood or Adverbe. Next, the Accusative case, or such case as the Verbe properly governes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitive, secondly, the Dative; after, the Ablative.

Every Scholler should be able to repeat this Rule.

* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

* *A.* Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

A. [b] It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Lastly, by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

[b] More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certain Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Colvius* his Analysis, p. 9.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as have some other words depending upon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum, inde, deinceps, quemadmodum, sic, sicut, sicuti, dum, donec, primùm, quando, quia, quoniam, licèt, postquam, quam, quanquam, etsi, quamvis,* and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be observed in construing?

Speciall things to be observed in construing.

A. Yes, these: first, to mark well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verbe; the Accusative after the Verbe; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Substantive and Adjective be construed together, except the one of them doe governe some other word, or have some word joyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Preposition be joyned with his case.

Q. WEll, to return againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantives governe?

A. A Genitive commonly; some an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res* is put with an Adjective, &c.

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c.

5. *Opus* and *usus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. a) When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. Facundia Ciceronis.

Q. Which is your Genitive case, and why?

A. Ciceronis is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*, because it is the latter of two Substantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

**A.* Yes: if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you have the English of the word *Res*, that is, *thing*, put with an Adjective, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

Q. If any Adjective in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantive, and so it is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

Q. What case will it have when it is so put?

A. A Genitive case, as if it were a Substantive.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Nonne Substantive, or a Verbe Substantive: as, after *Sum, forem*, or *fio? &c.*

a) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater urbis*, we say *Pater urbi*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Possessive: as, for *Patris domus*, we say, *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Prepositon: as, *Concrepuit ā Glycerio ostium, Ostium ā Glycerio* for *Glycerii*, unlesse we will say *ā Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantives compounded with *con* having a Dative case: as, *Contubernalis, commilito, conseruus, &c.* may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est etiam, &c.* L* The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus mantica quod in tergo est*: for *id mantica*, as in the Latine rule.

A. [a] [b] In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they have?

A. [c] An Ablative.

[a] These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Substantives; the Ablative by some word understood. [b] Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same cases with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperis. Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, *Lamb.* on *Pl.* [c] *puero opus est cibum.* Plaut. *Lectionis opus est.* Fab.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. HOw many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nouns Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. [a] A Genitive.

[a] So Adjectives of care, dignity, and other like: as, *Pavidus offensionum.* * *Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Secors rerum caterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So Verbals in *ax*: as, *Audax ingenii.*

Q. Nouns Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certain Nounes of Number, as those set down in the book, and the like: what case doe they require?

A. [b] [c] A Genitive.

[b] This Genitive is a Genitive plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitives have their Gender expresly, or included, as, *Quorum Alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.* These Nounes may governe other cases being used in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus.* And in the same sense have in stead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrûm, alter è vobis.* To the end that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adjective, he may commonly resolve them thus: repeating againe the Substantive or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noune collective: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ.* [c] The Comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlative to moe, or to some Noune Collective, including more: as, *Justissimus plebis.* * *Quam nemo omnium elegantiùs explicavit à Cicerone*, for *Cicerone*, or *quàm Cicero.*

Q. When

Q. When you have a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatives, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum*: Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as may governe divers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronounne Possessives; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nounes Partitives (that is, having after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they have?

A. * An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe a Dative case?

A. [a] Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit; [b c] likenesse, unlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Passive signification in *bilis*, and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

[a] So *obvio, fidus, amicus, secundus: idem omnibus*, or *erga omnes: opportunus, inusitatus.*

[b] Some Adjectives signifying likenesse, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par hujus*: so *affinis, similis, conscius.*

[c] *Communis, alienus, immunis*, may serve to divers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, have usually a Dative, and sometimes an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe an Accusative case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

[v] *Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

neſſe of any thing, will have an Accuſative caſe of ſuch Nounes as ſignifie the meaſure of the length, breadth or thickneſſe.

Q. Do they ever govern an Accuſative caſe?

A. No: [b] ſometimes an Ablative; and ſometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe an Ablative caſe?

A. * Adjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe.

Q. Do theſe alwayes govern an Ablative?

A. [a] No: ſometimes a Genitive, ſometime an Accuſative or an Ablative with a Prepoſition.

* *Inops ab amicis & existimatione, Macte, q. magis aucte virtute, (esto) Antiptoſis. Hiſpania in omni frugum genere fœcunda, Juſt. Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus.* Sil.

Q. What other Adjectives governe an Ablative caſe?

A. [b] *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* and ſuch like.

Q. [c] What may the Adjectives, [d] *dignus, indignus,* and *contentus,* have in ſtead of their Ablative caſe?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

[b] *Quod dignus ſiem. Plaut.* [c] Adjectives of diverſity: as, *Alter, alius, diverſus,* have an Ablative with a Prepoſition, and ſometimes a Dative. [d] The Subſtan. ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subſt. are put in the Abl. caſe: as, *Incurvus ſenectute. Præceptor conſiliis. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Conſtructions of Pronounes.

Q. WHat Caſes do Pronounes governe?

A. [c] None at all properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to uſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri,* the Genitive caſes of the Pronoune Primitives, ſignifying

[e] The Poſſeſſives *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* and *veſter,* do ſeeme to receive after them certaine Genitive caſes of Adjectives

referred for their Subſtantives, to the Genitive caſes of the Primitives included in thoſe Poſſeſſives: as, *Ipſius, ſuius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo, &c. ipſius,* is referred for his Subſtantive, to *tui,* the Genitive caſe of *Tu* included, or underſtood in *tuo*: which *tui* is governed of *animo.* See the Latine rule *Hæc poſſeſſivi,* and the reſt of the examples there.

of

of me, of thee, &c. and when to use *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoune Possessives, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui,* [d] *sui*, the Genitive cases of the Primitives be used?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to have something done unto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love me, or which others have of me.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus*, be used?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to doe or possesse something: as, *Ars tua*, Thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrûm* and *Vestrûm* used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives, *Hic, ille, iste*, distinguished?

A. Thus usually; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next unto me, *Ille*, him who is next to you, *Iste*, signifieth one remote from both. So we use *Ille*, when we would set out a thing by the excellencie of it: as, *Alexander Ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *Iste* is used when we speake of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum æmulum*, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of *Hic* and *Ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it be otherwise. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo antepositæ, &c.*

[d] *Sui* and *suus*, are *reciprocate*, that is, they have relation or respect to that which went first before in the same sentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur se*. *Se* is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus distinguish them frō *is*, or *eum*, and *ejus, &c.* because *sui* signifieth of himself, *suum* his own; whereas *eum* signifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himself, but of some other person or thing.

* *Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? à me, pro meas.*

Con-

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominative case.

Q. WHat Verbs have a Nominative case after them?

A. [a] *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbes Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these ever have a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nominative case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they have such case after them, as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accusative case before them, as Infinitive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they must have an Accusative case after them; [*] and so having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. What other Verbs beside *Sum, forem*, have such Cases after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbs of Gesture?

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verb, and the word coming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally, when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles coming of Verbes Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meis.* Propertius.

a These Verbs are called Substantives, either because they signifie a subsistence or being, or the manner of subsistence. Or for that they subsist, or serve to other Verbs in conjugating or resolving the, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperf. Tense of Verbs in *or*, so in the Infinit. Moods both Active & Passive. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolved by them: as, *Ego sum legens.* All other Verbs are called Adjectives.

[*] *Quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, b.e. civem esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiptosis*; so in many others.

[b] They are called Verbes of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo*, I goe, *curro*, I runne, &c.

The

The Genitive Case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Genitive case after them?

A. The Verbe [a] *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise &c.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or understood: because they be Pronoune Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to [d] esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A [e] Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitive case?

A. [f] Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assoyling.

Q. What Genitive case will they have?

A. A Genitive of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they have no case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablative; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

*Q. [g] If *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Superlative degree, signifying the crime or cause, be governed of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in? [h]

A. In the Ablative only: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque, sive de utroque?*

[a] This Genitive case after *Sum* seems rather to be governed of some Substantive either set down, though to be repeated again: as, *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris, Pecus est (pecus) Melibœi:* or altogether understood: as, *Officium, munus*, or the like: as, *Adolescentis est*, (viz. *officium.*)

[b] In *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellinum*, &c. as, *Meum est*, the Substantive *officium* seems also to be understood, or other like words; or else they are put Substantively.

[d] Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like: *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, reficio, consulo*, &c. [e] *Æstimo* may also have an Ablative case: as, *Æstimo magno* (viz. *pretio*, or the like) c *Æqui boni consulo; (h. e. æqui & boni valoris*, or *pretii.)* So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases. f So all the Verbs taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, postulo, arcesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero:* as, *commendo te pietatis, miror justitiæ, vitupero negligentiæ.* g Though in these *(causa)* or the like Noune, may seeme to be understood. So *decet de injuriis.*

L.Q. May not these Verbes have also an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of the Person which is accused, condemned or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

A. [h] *Satago, miseror,* [i] *misereſco.*

Q. What case doe *Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor,* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and sometime an Accusative. Also *Memini,* signifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

[h] *Satago de vi.* i.e. *anxius ſum de vi. Aul. Gel.*

[i] *Miſeror, aris,* signifieth actively, and hath an Accusative case. L. *Miſereor* and *Miſereſco* may have a Dative case, but more seldome.

The Dative after the Verbes.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitively.

Q. What is it to be put [a] acquisitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens have such Verbs after them?

A. These tokens *to* or *for.*

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative case?

A. [b]* Verbes which betoken: First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *Poſſum,* when they have *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis, bene* and *male.* Eleventhly, Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in,* and *inter*; except *Præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præverto,* which will have an Accusative case.

[a] *Subſidio diligentiam comparare,* h.e. *ad ſubſidium: ſo habeo te ludibrio: iſtud curæ, quæſivi prædæ, voluptati.* Hitherto belongs that which is called of some the eight case: as, *It clamor cælo:* i.e. *in cœlum.*

[b]* Sundry of these Verbes have sometimes either cases: which is usually by reason of the change of their signification: as, *Conſulere alicui,* to give counsell to any one, and *Conſulere aliquem,* to aske counsell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi,* and sometimes *Nuncio ad te,* Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum,* and *Omnium rerum credere.* Plaut. *Ignoſco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re,* or *hac de re. Dominari aſtris, dominari in ſuos,* and *dominari in omni re.* For *Tempero, moderor, reſero, mitto, do*: as, *Do tibi literas,* and *Do ad te literas*: see the Latine Rule, *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What case will [c] *Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative: what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

Q. Can only *Sum* have a double Dative case?

A. Not only *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may have a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made, as, *Sum tibi præsidio, h. e. præsidium*, or an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, i. e. ad laudem.*

[c] *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient, may have a Dative case, as, *Est* for *habeo*.

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes transitives.

*Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Transitiva, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they have an Accusative case?

A. Of the doer or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters have an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification [a].

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will have two Accusative cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of [b] asking, teaching and [c] arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. [d] One Accusative case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

[a] Verbs Neuters may also have an Accusative case figuratively, that is, by some Trope or figure: as, by *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.* not like as the Verbes Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*; or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate*.

[b] *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* [c] Also *Celo.* [d] One of the Accusative cases may be turned into the Ablative with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

The Ablative case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes will have an Ablative case?

A. All Verbes require an [a]Ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of [b] the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the [c] Ablative.

Q. Must it alwayes be the Ablative?

A. Yes: [d] except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative, according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are used after Verbes of price in stead of their casuall words?

A. These Adverbes, *Cariùs* more deare, *viliùs* more cheape, *meliùs* better, *pejùs* worse.

Q. What other Verbs require an Ablative Case properly?

A. Verbs of [e] [f] plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

Q. What other?

[a] This Ablative case may usually be exprest by one of these Prepositions, *per, præ, propter, ob* or *cum*, as, *Taceo metu, h.e. præ metu.* They may also be known by particles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni per care? virtutis amore.*

[b] The Ablative cases of the cause or manner of doing, have sometimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

[c] *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio* or the like understood: so *multo, paulo, caro, immenso.*

[d] Some Substantives of price are also put in the Genitive case governed of the word *pretio* understood, or the like word: as, *centussis, decussis*, and *valeo* may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere denos æris.* [e] So *Scateo, deficio, utor, fraudo, addico, as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico, as, opulento, as.* [f] Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, egeo, impleo, saturo, careo, participo.* Some an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometime an Accusative.

A. Utor,

A. Utor, [g] *fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior: L.* [h] *mereor, nitor, vescor, epulor, vivo, glorior, supersedeo.*

Q. What Case will Verbes have which signifie receiving, distance or taking away.

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *à, ab, è, ex,* or *de.*

Q. But may not this Ablative case be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbes of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbs of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noune or a Pronoune Substantive be joyned with a Participle, either expressed or understood, & have no other word whereof it may be governed; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablative case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this Ablative case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam.*

Q. May not the same Verb govern divers cases?

A. Yes; in a divers respect, as, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te præsente, propria manu.*

[g] *Fungor, fruor, potior, &c.* have sometimes other cases; some an Accusative, some a Genitive.

L. [h] *Mereor,* joyned with these Adverbs, *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime,* may have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

[i] So *disco, dimitto, amitto, summoveo, abigo, amoveo, redimo, religo, prohibeo, pro defendo, vindico, depello, refræno, retraho, reprimo, arceo, revoco, declino, abstineo, nascor.*

[k] For the Ablative, Accusative, or Genitive, after verbs by the figure *Senecdoche:* see the Latine Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur, &c. Quædam tamen efferuntur;* and the Rule in *Synecdoche. Per Synecd.*

Constructions of Verbes Passives.

Q. WHat Case will a Verbe Passive have after him?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Reg. Verbes Neuter—Passives signifying Passively, have the same construction of Verbes Passives: as, *vapulo, vœneo, liceo, exulo, fio.*

Q. What meane you by those words of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may Verbs Passives have besides the Ablative or Dative of the Doer?

A. The same cases that their Actives have: as, *Accusarlo à me furti, &c.* Participles of Verbs Passives, as of the Preter tense and Future in *dus*, have usually a Dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verb active, in stead of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative must be turned into the Nominative before the Verbe.

*Infinit. Moods are sometimes put by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tense: sometimes they are put alone, having the former Verbe or Adjective understood by *Ellipsis*.

Q.* What are Infinitive Moods usually governed of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adjectives.

Gerunds.

*The Infinitive Mood may be sometimes put in stead of a Gerund.

Q. WHat Case will * Gerunds and Supines have?

A. The same case as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

*Gerunds in *di* may sometimes have a Genitive case plurall, in stead of the case which the verbe governes.

Q. WHen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Nonne Substantives, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?

A. After certain Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

* So with any of these signes, *in, with, through, for, from* or *by*.

Q. WHen you have the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe * *of* or *with*, comming after a Nonne Adjective, what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantive, with this signe *in* or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. IF you have an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should be made by the Verb *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooveth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set impersonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

*Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives Gerundives. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusative.

Supines.

Q. WHat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Active, signifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles, which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

* The Supines *Venum* & *nuptum* signifie Passively: as, *Do venum, do filiam nuptum*, I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter Passives, and with the Infinitive Mood *iri*. Note that the Poets doe use to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tense than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu: cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes than Supines.

A. The

A. The ſignification of a Verbe Paſſive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Paſſive; that we may ſay indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, eaſie to be done.

The Time.

Q. WHat Caſe muſt Nounes be, which betoken part of time?

A. *Moſt commonly the Ablative; ſometimes the Accuſative.

Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the queſtion *when*.

Q. What Caſe muſt Nounes be which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceaſing or intermiſſion?

A. Commonly the Accuſative; ſometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nounes ſignifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this queſtion, *How long?*

* See peculiar kinds of ſpeech concerning Time, in the Latine Rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h.e. ante calendas.* So *In ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum Januarii*, for *ex die ante*, &c.

Space of place.

Q. WHat Caſes are Nounes put in, which ſignifie ſpace between place and place?

A. *Commonly in the Accuſative, ſometime in the Ablative.

* *Abeſt biduj, h.e. ſpacium vel ſpacio biduj.*

A Place.

Q. NOunes Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, ſignifying motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether muſt they be put with a Prepoſition, or without?

A. With a Prepoſition moſt commonly, though ſometime without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

of a lesse place: as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: [a] *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

[a] *Terræ* and *togæ* are used sometimes like *humi, domi.*

*Q. What Adjectives may be adjoyned with these Genitives, *Humi, Domi, &c?*

A. [b] Only *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ.*

[b] *Tully* hath *Hujus domi est mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

*Q. If any other Adjectives be joyned unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Nounе so put?

A. Yes, *Rus:* as, we say, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place: as of a City or Town, and signifie to a place, in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusative case without a Preposition usually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. Domus and *Rus.*

Q. *From* a place, or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablative case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes, only *Domus* and *Rus*; all other Nounes may have Prepositions.

Impersonalls.

Q. WHether have Verbes Impersonalls any Nominative case before them, as Personalls have?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *Is* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonall will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonalls have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many impersonalls require a Genitive case?

A. Three: * *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cuja*, the Ablative case of the Pronoune possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonalls require a Dative case?

A. [b] *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *convenit*, *contingit*, with other like, set down in the Latine *Syntaxis*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case only?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, [c] *decet*, *juvat*, *oportet*: And these three; *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet*, *tædet*, * *miseret*, *miseréscit*, *piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, [d] if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they govern?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the Person have all Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, properly?

A. The same case as other Verbes Passives have: that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case always set down with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may be put with other cases, sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo differimine refert. Juv. Interest qui in re est. Refert, q. rem fert. Hoc dominus ac pater interest*; *Interest* is here a Personall signifying; as if, *Dominus interest hoc, ac pater interest hoc*, by *Zeugma*.

[b] So *certum est*, *confert*, *competit*, *conducit*, *displicet*, *dolet*, *evenit*, *nocet*, *obest*, *præstat*, *stat*, *restat*, *benefit*, *malefit*, *satisfit*, *superest*.

[c] *Decet vobis*, is a Grecism, because we say, πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latet*, *fallit*, *fugit*, may thus have an Accus. case: as, *me latet*, *Menedemi vicem me miseret*. Ter.

[d] This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

L.Q. May not Impersonalls be changed into Personalls?

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbusta juvant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. WHat cases doe Participles governe?

A. [a] Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many wayes?

A. Foure.

Q. What is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it cometh of cannot be compounded?

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, or expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes participialls.

Q. What cases do Participles governe when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all Nounes participialls require a Genitive case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertæsus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seeme to be Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly have the Active signification, and doe governe an Accusative case.

[a] Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives, and of verbes of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens patriæ appellate, O puer futuræ bonus & doctus?* though we may make it by *Antiptosis.*

* Thefe Participles, *Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, have properly an Ablative caſe.

* Q. Have they not alwayes ſo?

A. No: *Exoſus* and *peroſus* doe ſometimes ſignifie paſſively, and have then a Dative caſe: as, *Exoſus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

Conſtruction of Adverbes.

Q. WHat caſe doe Adverbes governe?

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Genitive, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative.

Q. What Adverbes require a Nominative caſe?

A. En and *ecce*, when they are Adverbs of ſhewing, have commonly a Nominative, though ſometimes an Accuſative: but if they ſignifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or diſgracing any thing, they have only an Accuſative.

*In *ubi gentium* and *quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* ſeem to be put for elegancie chiefly: as, in *minimè gentium*.

Q. * What Adverbes require a Genitive?

A. [a] Adverbes of quantity, time, and place.

Q. What Adverbes governe a Dative caſe?

A. Certaine Adverbes derived of Nounes Adjectives which require a Dative caſe: as, [b] *Obviam*, derived of *obvius, similiter* of *similis*.

[a] *Inſtar* alſo may either be uſed as an Adverbe with a Genitive caſe, or elſe as a Noune undeclined, with *ad* expreſſed or underſtood: as, *Inſtar montis, ad inſtar caſtrorum.*

Q. Have you not ſome Dative caſes of Nounes Subſtantives which are uſed Adverbially; that is, made Adverbes?

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, veſperi.*

[b] *Venit adverſum mihi.*

Q. What Adverbes require an Accuſative caſe?

A. Certaine which come of [c] Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative caſe: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

* *Propius ſtabulo*, for *propius à ſtabulo*.

Q. How many wayes may Prepoſitions be changed into Adverbes?

A. Two: firſt, when they are ſet alone without their caſe: ſecondly, when they do forme all the degrees of Compariſon.

Q. What Caſe will Adverbes of the Comparative and Superlative degree have?

A. Such caſes as Comparatives and Superlatives have uſually.

[c] *Clanculum patres. Plaut. Clanculum à clam*, governing an Ablat. and ſometimes an Accuſative: as, *Clam virum. Plaut. Cedò* uſed adverbially, ſignifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accuſative caſe.

Con-

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. WHat Cases doe Conjunctions governe?

A. They governe [a] none: but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They joyn together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions do couple like cases?

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and these foure, *quàm, nisi, præterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple divers cases?

A. Yes: in regard of divers Constructions.

Q. Doe Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly joyne together like [b] Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May they not joyne together divers Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

[a] *Ergo* being put for *causâ*, may have a genitive case: as, *Nimus ergo venimus*, not properly.

[b] For Moods to be joyned to Adverbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholers to learne the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborũ modis*, and to be perfect in them

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. IS [a] the Preposition *in* alwayes set down with his case?

A. No: it is sometimes understood; and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft understood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe verbes require which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in,* have the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as, *Abstinuerunt à viris.*

[a] For the government of Prepositions, see before in the Preposition.

Abdicavit se prætura. Cic. *Appulit terram.*

Conſtruction of Interjections.

Q. WHat caſes doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative, ſome a Vocative.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominative caſe?

A. [a] O.

Q. What a Dative?

A. [b] *Hei* and *veh*, or *ve*.

Qu. What an [c] Accuſative?

A. [d] *Heu* and *proh*.

Q. What a Vocative?

A. *Proh*, and ſometimes *ah*, *ohe* and *heu*.

* Q. Are not Interjections ſometimes put abſolutely, without caſe?

A. Yea: often.

[a] *Vah* hath alſo a Nominative.
[b] *Hei* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. alſo.
[c] *Hem aſſutias. Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage* and *ebeu*.
[d] *Heu* and *proh* may ſometime have a Nominative caſe.

For the figurative conſtruction differing from theſe rules, ſee the rules De figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly in* Mr FARNABIE's Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES, CALLED *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall Rules of proper Names, and first of Proper Masculines.

Question.

OW can you know what Gender a Nonne is of?

A. I have certain rules at *Propria quæ Maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nonnes.

Q. How can ye know by these rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule between *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a common, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must I look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the Male kinde or Female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name, belonging to the Male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. Propria quæ Maribus tribuuntur, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kinde, [or which were wont to goe under the names of hees] are of the Maſculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Maſculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heatheniſh gods, men, * floods, moneths, winds.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe*, are Greek words, and names of ſtanding ponds, or fens, not rivers; and ſo are of the Feminine Gender. *Albula pota Deo*; *aqua* is underſtood by *Syntheſis*. So *tepidum lader, flumen* is underſtood: or elſe it is the Neuter, becauſe it is a barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a proper name, belonging to the Female kinde, or ſhees; what Gender muſt it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria fœmineum.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going under the names of ſhees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddeſſes, Women, Cities, Countries, and Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, exeept two of the Maſculine: as, [a] *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tibur, Præneſte*: and one both Maſculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur*.

a *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a ſtraight or narrow ſea: or if a towne, it is to be referred to *Maſcula, Sulmo, Agragas*.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are exeepted?

A. Excipienda tamen quædam.

Generall Rules of Appellatives.

Q. BUt if your Noune be none of theſe kindes of proper names mentioned, as, *Propria quæ maribus*, but ſome Appellative or common name: how muſt you finde the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur* and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. Sunt etiam volucrum.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. Omne quod exit in um.

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the [a] Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive undeclined.

*Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Despauterius: Um neutrum pones, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be known in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatives?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. Dicta Epicœna quibus, &c. And *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may terme it more easily, long, or short.

[a] So *Londinum Eboracum, Brundusium*, are Neuters.

[b] *Glycerium, Philotium, Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminine gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

Q. When is a Noune said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, than in the Nominative: as, *virtus, virtútis.*

Q. How many speciall rules have you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitivo.*

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens?*

A. Every Noune Substantive common, not [a] increasing in the Genitive case [b] singular, is the Feminine Gender; saving those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nomen in* a, *&c.* 2. *Mascula Graecorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula iner, cui venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomen in* a *dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Graecorum, &c?*

A. All Nounes of the [c] first Declension in Greek being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic Satrapas, æ, hic athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres?*

A. These

[a] *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong *a* into *ai* after the old manner.

[b] This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular only, not plurall.

[c] Some few are excepted; as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. These words are also of the Masculine gender, *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà in er, een venter, &c?*

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er, os,* or *us,* not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine gender: as, *hic venter, ventris; hic logos, gi; hic annus, i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Masculà in er?*

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os,* and [d] *us,* are the Feminine gender, excepted from *Masculà in er, &c.* as, *Hec mater, matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us,* coming of Greek words in *os:* as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kind in *us,* coming of Feminines in Greek.

[d] *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anuis* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. Neutrum nomen in e, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Nounе ending in *e,* having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Nounе ending in *on* or in *um,* [e] not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus,* are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

[e] *Fusjurandum,* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtfull gender; *talpa, dama,* &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Nounе ending in *a,* being derived of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena,* being derived of the Verbe *Gigno,* &c. so are *senex, auriga,* and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. WHere is your second speciall Rule?

A. Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noune Substantive common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To have the last syllable but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as, * *virtus, virtûtis.*

* So *Dos dotis*: *eos cotis*: *res rei*: *spes spei*. *Dote fero* in *Plaut.* seemeth to be false printed; *fero* for *fera* or *fere.*

Q. How many chiefe exceptions have you from this Rule?

Answ. Foure: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules have you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: 1. *Masculà dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Masculà sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Masculà in er, or & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first Rule, *Masculà dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, ânis.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Leo, curculeo.* So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Masculà in er, or & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or*, and *os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *crater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So

So all other words in that Rule, and many ending in *dens:* as, *bidens*, with words compounded of *As, aſſis: Dodrans, ſemis, ſemiſſis, &c.*

Q. Have you no exception from theſe two laſt Rules?

A. Yes: there are foure words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, ſyren, &c.*

Q. Where is your Rule for Neuters increaſing ſharp or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words of one ſyllable increaſing ſharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel.* Alſo all words of moe ſyllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increaſing long: as, *Capital, âlis, laquear, &c.* Only *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *hæc vel hoc Halec.*

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hæc, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharpe, are the Doubtfull gender: as, *Python, ſcrobs, &c.* So *ſtirps*, for a ſtump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Alſo *dies* a day; except that *dies* is only the Maſculine gender in the plurall number.

Q. Where is the rule of ſharp or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune, parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharp, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, author, &c.* And ſo the compounds of *frons:* as, *bifrons*; with *cuſtos*, and the reſt of the Rule.

The third and laſt ſpeciall Rule.

Q. GIve me your third ſpeciall rule.

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noune Subſtantive Common, increaſing flat

* So
Sextans. } of
Quadrans. }
Triens. } as

Quincunx } ion.
Septunx. } cio.
Deunx. }
Dextans. } as.

or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To have the last syllable but one, pressed down flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many Rules have you of Feminines increasing short?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c?*

A. Every Noune of moe syllables then two, ending in [a] *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive case, (as, *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as *compago, compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is*, &c?

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greek words, and increasing short in the Genitive case, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas, lampadis; jaspis, jaspidis.* So *pecus, udis: forfex, icis; supellex, ilis*, [b] and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. Est neutrale genus, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neuter gender: so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *jubar*, in *ur*, as *jecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten*, and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as, *Cadaver, verber*, [c] *iter*, &c. and *pecus* making *pecoris.*

Q. Give the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtfull gender:

[a] *Cupido* for a greedy desire, is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender; as, *Auri cæcus cupido*: so when there is alluſion to *Cupid*.

[b] *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule, because it commonly increaseth short; and may be joyned to the end of the rule thus, *Et mulier, namq; hac melius sub classe locatur.*

[c] *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *itiner*. *Spinther* a tache or clasp, may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

der: as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give the rule of short Commons.

A. Communis generis sunt ista, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two increasing short: as, [d] *Vigil, vigilis, &c.*

[d] *Homo* and *nemo* are sometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scia neminem peperisse hic. Quia homo nata erat*, Cicero. *Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea certe.* Virg.

The generall Rule of Adjectives.

Q. WHere begins your Rule for Adjectives?

A. Adjectiva unam, &c.

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Five: 1. For all Adjectives of one termination like *Fœlix.* 2. For all of two terminations like *Tristis.* 3. For all of three terminations like *Bonus.* 4. Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Substantives. 5. For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like *Fœlix.*

A. Adjectiva unam desinentia, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Adjectives having but only one word or termination in the Nominative case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations like *Tristis.*

A. Sub gemina si voce, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have two words or terminations in the Nominative case: as, *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis* is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine, the second, as *omne*, is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like *Bonus, a, um?*

A. At

A. At si tres variant voces.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative case, as, *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first, as *Sacer*, is the Masculine, the second, as *sacra*, is the Feminine, the third, as *sacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adjectives which are declined like Substantives, with two Articles only?

A. At sunt quæ flexu, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule?

A. These Adjectives are Substantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and use: as, *Hic & hæc pauper. Gen. hujus pauperis*: so *puber*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, * sometimes; but more seldome.

* *Dives opus, sospes depositum, pauperis tugurii, ubere solo.*

Q. Give your rules for those which have a speciall kinde of declining.

A. Hæc proprium quendam, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words have a speciall declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*: or *hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. hujus campestris.* In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis.*

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt quæ deficiunt, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adjectives which are Defectives: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE HETEROCLITS COMMONLY Called *Quæ Genus.*

Heteroclits.

Queſtion.

HAve you not ſome other Nounes, of another kinde of Declining than thoſe in *Propria quæ Maribus?*

A. Yes: we have ſundry in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. Whas are thoſe Nounes termed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, Defectiva, Redundantia:* that is ſuch as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, ſuch as want ſome caſe or Number. Thirdly, ſuch as have overmuch in declining.

Q. Where are theſe ſet downe together?

A. In the two firſt verſes of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Sew me how?

A. Firſt, theſe words *Quæ genus aut flexum variant,* doe note thoſe that vary. Secondly, theſe words *quæcunque novato ritu deficiunt,* do ſignifie the defectives. Thirdly, theſe words *ſuperantve,* do ſignifie thoſe which redound or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for thoſe which vary their Gender and Declining?

A. *Hæc genus ac partim &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words change their Gender and Declining.

Q. How many ſorts have you of theſe?

A. Six, ſet down in three generall Rules.

Q. Name the ſorts.

A. Firſt, ſome of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Maſculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Maſculines only in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fiftly, Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your Rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. (a) *Pergamus infælix, &c. Singula fœminis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

(a) *Hec Pergamon*, is a greek word, *Pergamum* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stock.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as *hec Pergamus Pergami*: In the Purall, *Hec Pergama, horum Pergamorum*: ſo *hec ſupellex*: Plur. *hec ſupellectilia.*

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters Singular, Maſculine and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe foure words, *Raſtrum, frenum, filum*, and *capiſtrum* are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number; Maſculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Raſtrum*, Plur. *hi raſtri vel hec raſtra, &c.*

Where

Q. Where are the Rules for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Masculs duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Maculine only in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli tantum:* so *hoc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the Rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the maning.

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum,* are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines only in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the Rule for Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenarus, Massicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the Rule of the Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus hic dabit &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, Avernus,* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the plurall.

Defectives.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for Heteroclits, called Defectives?

A. *Que sequitur manea &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set down in your Book, before the Rules, or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominative and Vocative. Nounes wanting the Vocative case only: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters Singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatives Masculines, wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the Rule of them?

A. *Quæ nullum variant casum &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots. As, (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *Cornu, genu*: *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also, *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all Numbers from three to a hundred.

Q. Have these no Numbers?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number undeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall undeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plurall undeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, (d) *quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall number undeclined.

a *Frit*, the light corne in the top of the Ear: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*: *Tax*, a yerk or found of a lash or of a wip, are also Aptots.

b *Pondo* is used both in the Singular and Plurall

c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall Number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greek, as *Teichea Teiche*: so it makes e long in the Rule, *Sic Tempe, quot, tot &c.* as *Thessala Tempe.*

d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases undeclined, as *duo* in Greek.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular Number?

A. *Sing. hoc fas invariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu invariabile in Sing. Plur. Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. *Plur. Hæc Tempe invariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the plurall number? This is the usuall manner.

A. *Plur. Tot invariabile:* or *Hi, hæ, & hæc Tot invar.* so *Hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invar. &c.*

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your Rule for Monoptots?

A. *Est que Monoptoton &c.*

Q. What meane you by it?

A. These words (a) *Noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, promptu, permissu*, are of the Ablative case Singular, *Actus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found only in the Accusative case Plurall.

(a) *Noctu* is found of the Feminine Gender for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. Hoc noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. *Accus. Has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two cases.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words have but only two cases in the singular number, *fors forte, sponte sponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These two in the Plurall Number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ* have *suppetias.*

Q. Have none of those words of the singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus,* and *jugere.*

Q. Give the Rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus &c.*

Triptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Triptots?

Such as have but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These two words (a) *precis* and *opis*, have but three cases in the Singular number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope: frugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *Vis* commonly wanteth the Dative: but they all have the Plurall number whole.

(a) *Terence* hath *preci* in the Dative. *Nihil est preci loci reliqui, Vis* is seldome read in the Dative.

Q. Give your Rule for those which want the Vocative case.

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinits, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, do lack the Vocative case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your Rules of proper Names wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta a notes quibus &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: all proper names, names of graine, [or corne] things reckoned by weight, herbs, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes have the Plurall number.

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nounes: Or when there are more of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As when *Catones* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decii* put for wise men such as *Decius* was; *Mecenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Maecenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the Rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes have the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Hordea, farra, forum &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, have only three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum.*

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. hujus hordei.* Plur. *Nom. haec hordea, Accus. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

* *Hordea.* This Rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Give your Rule of Appllatives Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hic.*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther* and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Genitive, and Vocative Singular Number?

A. It is seldome reade in the Genitive, and Vocative: according to that Rule of *Despanterius*; *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeroque secundo: Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. Singula Fœminei generis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number, *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in the Plurall Number: and so have Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, spes, facies, acies,* and *dies,* which have the Plurall number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as. *Stultitia, invidia, sapientia, desidia,* and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall?

A. *Nec licet his Neutris &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall Number; *Delicium, sexium, lethum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, virum, viscum penum, justitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten,* (a) *halec, gelu, solum, jubar.*

(a) *Halec,* as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plurall Number. *Hor.*

Give

Q. Give me your Rule of Masculines wanting the singular Number.

A. *Masculæ sunt tantum &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses* being taken for an issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall number: as *Gabii; Locri*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc sunt Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuviæ, phaleræ*, and so the rest. So *plagæ* signifying nets, with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and plurall Number; as, *Thebæ, Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hæc primo &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mœnia, tesqua, precordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, justa, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: also the feasts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclites called *Redundantia.*

Q. Give your Rules for those words which redound, or which have more in declining than Nounes have commonly.

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant &c.*

Q. How many Rules have you of them?

A. Five: First, of such words as are of divers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as have two Accu ative cases. Thirdly, such as have divers terminations, and some of them divers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second Declension. Fifthly, Adjectives of divers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your Rule for those which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These substantives have divers terminations, declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru*; *hic clypeus, hoc clypeum*; *hic baculus, hoc bacnlum*; *hic sensus, hoc sensum*; *hic tignus, hoc tignum*; *hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis* and *hic tapes etis*; *hic punctus, hoc punctium*; *hoc sinapi invariabile, hæc sinapis*; *hic sinus, hoc sinum*; *hæc menda, hoc mendum*; *hic viscus, hoc viscum*; *hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum*, and *hic cornus*; *hic eventus, hoc eventum*; * and many other like unto them.

* As *Rete* and *retis*, *perduellus* and *perduellis*, *pecus, udis*, and *pecus oris*, and *pecu invariabile*. *Fames is* and *ei*, *artus us*, and *artu invariabile*, *artuum*, in the Plurall. *Problema* and *problematum*, *dogma*, *schema*, *thema*: *Schema atis*, and *schema æ* so *pascha atis*, and *pascha æ*: *Iuger* and *jugerum i*, and *Iuger is*, and *jugeris is*. So *Labium* and *labia*, *ævum* and *ævus*, *nasus* and *nasum*, *collus* and *collum*, *uterus*, and *uterum*. *Hic gutter* and *hoc guttur*. *Ulysses is*, and *Ulysseus Ulyssei*, by *Syneresis Ulyssi*, and by contraction *Ulysi*, of *Ulysseus*, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greek, like *Basileus*. So are *Achilli*, *Orontti*, *Achati*, when they are used in the Genitive case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give your Rule of those which have two accusative cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. Certaine Geeke words, when they are made Latine words have two Accusative cases; one of the *Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther eris*, *Accusative hunc pantherem vel panthera*: so *crater is*, *Accusative hunc craterem vel cratera*: *cassis idis*, *Accusat. hanc cassidem vel cassida*; *æther ætherem vel æthera*.

* These are seldome used in the Accusative case in Latine.

Q. May not other substantives be made of the Greeke Accusative case? A. Yes:

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera panthera.*

Q. Where is your Rule for thoſe which have divers terminations in the Nominative caſe, in the ſame ſenſe and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his Rectus, Senſus &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe words are divers Nominative caſes, and ſome of them ſundry declinings, keeping the ſame ſenſe and Gender: as (a) *Hic gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris, hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris, hæc ſtipis ſtipis*, and *hæc ſtips is, hic vel hæc cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris, hic vomis vel vomer vomeris, hæc ſcobis vel ſcobs is, hic vel hæc pulvis vel pulver eris, hic & hæc puber vel pubes eris.*

(a) *Puerus, eri puer eri, nubes* and *nubis.*

Hæc pubes, is.

Q. What other words have you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as *Hic honor* and *honos oris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: ſo *hæc apes* and *apis is, hæc plebs* and *plebis is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes alſo belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus i, hic elephas tis*, and *elephantus ti, hic congrus vel conger i, hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i, hic Teucrus* and *Teucer i*, ſo many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for thoſe that change their Declenſion.

A. *Hæc ſimul & quarti &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Nounes are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion: as *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus*, (when it ſignifieth a dog-Tree) *lacus* and *domus.*

Tumulus, ornatus, genius ſenatus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion. So *anus*, us and *anus anuis.*

Q. Decline *Laurus.*

A. *Hac laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus &c.* ſo the reſt.

Q. Where is your Rule for Adjectives of divers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant sunt &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. There are certaine Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, somnus, clivus, animus, limus, frænum, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma.*

Q. How are these declined.

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as *inermus, a, um*; *and hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE VERBES, CALLED *As in præsenti.*

Question:

WHat are the Rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those Rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly Supines of the simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbes. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixthly, Verbs haveing two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eighthly, Verbs borrowing the Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines,

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbs of the first Conjugation.

Q. GIve your Rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfectum &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Conjugation, having *as* in the present tense, as *Amo amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi*: as *No, nas navi*, except * *lavo lavas* which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which maks *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seeme to have beene sometimes of the third Conjugation. They make the Preterperfect tense very seldome in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so: as *necavi*, *Plaut.*

The second Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfectum &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation, having *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will have *ui* in the preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui*.

Q. Have you no exception from this Rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six?

Q. What is the first?

A. *Jubeo excipe Jussi &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These verbs are first excepted; *Jubeo* which makes *jussi*, not *jubui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *stridco stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra &c.*

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these foure verbs; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *spondeo spospondi*, *tendeo tetendi*. *Momordi* and *spospondi* are out of use.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si stet &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *L* or *R* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo ursi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *raulxi.* these ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi.*

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A *Dat fleo fles, flevi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the preterperfect: as *fleo flevi*, *leo levi*, and the compounds of *leo*: as, *deleo delevi*; so *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi.*

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo mansi &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*, so *torqueo torsi*, and *hæreo hæsi.*

Q. What is the last exception;

A *Veo fit vi &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi.* To which may be joyned *cieo* making *civi*, & *vieo vivi.*

The third Conjugation.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit &c.*

Q. Have these any common ending of the preterperfect tense, as the verbs of the first and second Conjugation have?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they have of their present tense, so many kinds of preterperfect tenses have

have they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia præteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Conjugation, forme their preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the present tense: as in the Rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book: and so shall I finde my Rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo* which makes *scripsi, nubo nupsi,* and *cumbo cubui.*

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of every of these Rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco* which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parci, dico dixi,* and *duco duxi.*

(*a*) *Parci* is out of use, so *scisci-di* and *scindi* of *scindo.*

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as *mando mandi.* But *fundo* makes *fidi, fundo, fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi,* and *cædo* to beat *cecidi.*

Cedo to give place makes *cessi*, so all these Verbes, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo,* make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as *vado vasi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *jungo junxi*: except *r* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as *spargo sparsi.* But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi*: as *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo, punxi, pupugi*: *pango* when it signifies to make a covenant, will have *pepegi*; but when it signifies to joyn, it will have *pegi*, and when it signifies to sing, it will have *panxi.*

Tergeo and *fugo* are found for *tergo* and *jugo.*

Q. What is *bo* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. what

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui* : as *colo colui :* but *pſallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui :* as, *pſallo pſalli.* Alſo *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, ſignifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli.*

Excello excellui
Percello in *Terence* makes *perculſi*, unleſſe it be printed falſe for *percuſſit* of *percutio.*

Q. What is *Mo* made.

A. *ui* : as, *vomo vomui :* But *emo* makes *emi.* And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *ſnmo*, make *pſi* : as *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi :* as *ſino ſivi*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtravi*, *ſperno ſprevi*, *lino* which makes *levi*, and ſometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini.*

Poſivi for *poſui* and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of uſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi :* as, *Scalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui.*

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui :* as, *Linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi.*

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi :* as, *Sero* to plant or ſow, *ſevi*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſerui : verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *uro uſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quæro quæſivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri.*

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi :* as, *Accerſo accerſivi*; ſo *arceſſo*, *laceſſo :* but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui.*

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi :* as, *paſco pavi* but *paſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi.*

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti :* as, *Verto verti :* but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſtiti :* ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui.* Words ending in *ecto* will have *exi :* as; *Flecto flexi :* but *pecto* makes *pexui pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi.* *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi.*

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi :* as *Volvo volvi*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui.*

Q Q. What

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as *Facio feci, jacio jeci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*, as *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupivi*: *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapivi*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ*: as, *Quatio quaſſi*.

Q. What is *ûo* made?

A. *ûi*: as, *ſtatuo ſtatui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui*: *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation like *Audio*?

A. *Quarta dat is ivi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *ivi*: as, *ſcio, ſcivi*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: ſo *cambio, raucio, fartio, ſartio, ſepio, ſentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *ſi*: *ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amicio amicui*.

Q. Doe theſe never make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ivi*?

A. Yes, ſometimes, though more ſeldome, by the rule *Parcius utemur cambivi, &c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Preteritum dat idem &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Doceo docui edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Preteritum dat idem?*

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. What is your second exception from *Preteritum dat idem?*

A. Of the compounds of *plico, deo, pungo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the Margent of my Booke, and have every one their severall Rules.

Q. What is your Rule for the Compounds of *plico?*

A. *A plico compositum &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noune, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico is, supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will have *multiplicavi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui*: and *avi*: as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*: so *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense yet all his compounds make *olevi*: as, *Exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the Compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. (*a*) The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, doe make *didi* not *dedi*: as, *Addo, addis, addidi*, so (*b*) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum a sto sta, stiti habebit.*

a Though many compounds of *Do* of the third conjugation, yet the simple is nowever of the first.

b Credo, ex certum & do

Compounds changing the first Vowell into e.

Q. WHat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as do change the first vowell into *i*. The third of such as change the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con*, makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your observation of the compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*, as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be observed in the compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe be of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the observation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco* doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco is compescui*, and *dispesco dispescui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the Vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe; as, *epasco*, *epascis epavi, &c.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *i*.

Q. Give yonr Rule for those which change the first Vowell into *i*.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That theſe Verbs *habeo, lateo, ſalio, &c.* if they be compounded, doe change the firſt Vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui*: and ſo in the reſt.

Q. Have you no ſpeciall obſervation of the compounds of *cano?*

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ŭi*; though *cano* it ſelfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinui.*

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Præteritum per ŭi, &c.*

Q. Have you no other ſpeciall rules which are joyned to this rule; *Hæc, habeo, lateo, ſalio, &c?*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, ſcalpo, calco, ſalto, clando, quatio, lavo.*

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo?*

A. *A placeo ſic diſpliceo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That al the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the firſt Vowell into *i.* as, *diſpliceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the ſimple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango.*

A. *Compoſita a pango retinent a quatuor iſta, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

Depango depegi, and *depanxi*: ſo *repango.*

A. That theſe foure compounds of *pango*, ſignifying to joyne, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, doe keepe *a*: all the reſt of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule *Hæc habeo, lŭi, &c.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo.*

A. *A maneo manſi &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That theſe foure compounds of *maneo, præmineo, emineo, prominco* and *immineo*, doe change the firſt Vowell into *i*, and alſo make *minui* in the preterperfect tenſe: as, *præmineo, præminui*; but all the reſt of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permanſi.*

Q. Where is your Rule for the compounds of *ſcalpo, calco, ſalto?*

A *Com-*

A. *Compositæ a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto,* doe change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco inculco,* for *resalto resulto.*

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,*

A. *Compositæ à claudo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,* do cast away *a*: as, of *claudo* we doe not say *occlaudo,* but *occludo*: so of *quatio,* not *perquatio,* but *percutio*: of *lavo* we say *prolue,* not *prolavo.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your rule for Compounds changing the first Vowell into *i* save in the Preterperf. tense?

A. *Hæc si componas &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs, *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo,* when they are compounded, do change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses coming thereof; as, of *frango* we say *refringo refregi*; of *capio incipio incepi,* not *incipi.*

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule, *Hæc si componas?*

A. Yes: I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago,* keeping *a* still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hæc si componas?*

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago*, *dego* and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago* we say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first Vowell into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, (*a*) *inficio*: the rest, as, (*b*) *olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe *a* still.

a *Perficio, efficio, reficio.*

b *Olfacio* of *olere facio*: & *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego natæ, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re*, *se*, *per*, *præ*, *sub* or *trans*, doth keepe *e* still: as *relego*, not *neligo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* doe change the first Vowell into *i*, as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense.

A. Three of them, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest have *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. HOw will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Becauſe the Supine is formed of the Preterperf. Tenſe.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Præterito &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule *Nunc ex Præterito?*

A. That we muſt learn to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tenſe.

Q. If the Preterperfect tenſe end in *bi*, how muſt the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Give the Rive.

A. *Bi ſibi tum format &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, jeci jactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit ſum: &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di* in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine: as, *vidi viſum.* And ſome of them do make it with a double ſſ. as, *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi fiſſum, fodi foſſum,* not *foſum.*

Q. What ſpeciall obſervation have you in that rule, *Di fit ſum?*

A. *Hic etiam advertas &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonſum*, not *totonſum*: ſo *cecidi cæſum*, and *cecidi caſum, tetendi* is made *tenſũ* and *tentum, tutudi tunſum, pepedi peditum, dedi datũ.*

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi.* is made *ctum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepegi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi tactum, egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *ſum*: as, *ſalli* ſignifying to ſeaſon with Salt, makes *ſalſum, pepuli pulſum, ceculi eulſum, fefelli falſum, velli vulſum, tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are theſe terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

A. *Tum:* as, *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpi*, *ceptum*. *rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *ſum:* as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum.*

Q. What is *ſi* made?

A. *Si* is made *ſum:* as, *viſi viſum*; but *miſi* makes *miſſum* with a double *ſſ.* Theſe which follow make *ſum:* as, *fulſi fulſum, hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi farſum, uſi uſum, geſſi geſtum, torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum, indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum.*

Q. What is *pſi* made?

A. *Pſi* is made *tum:* as, *Scripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum:* as, *ſteti* comming of *ſto*, and *ſtiti* comming of *ſiſto*, do both of them make *ſtatum*; except *verti* which makes *verſum.*

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum:* as, *Flavi flatum*; except, *pavi* which makes *paſtum:* ſo *lavi* hath *lotum, lautum* and *lavatum, potavi potum* and *potatum, cavi* makes *cautum, ſevi* comming of *ſero* makes *ſatum, livi, litum, ſolvi ſolutum, volvi volutum, ſingultivi ſingultum, venivi* to be ſold, makes *venum, ſepelivi ſepultum.*

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *Vi* is made *itum:* as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum:* as, *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*: except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum: Secui* makes *ſectum, neoui neetum, fricui frictum, miſcui miſtum, amicui amictum, torrui toſtum, docui doctum, texui textum, conſului conſultum, alui* makes *altum* and *alitum, ſalui ſaltum, colui cultum, occului occultum, pinſui piſtum, rapui raptum, ſerui ſertum*, and *texui textum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc ſed ui mutant in ſum &c.?*

A. Theſe

A. Theſe Verbs turne *ui* into *ſum* : as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui relſum*, *meſſui meſſum* : but *nexui* makes *nexum* ; and *pexui pexum*. *Patui* makes *paſum*, *carui caſum* and *cartum*.

Q. What is *xi* made ?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum* : as, *vinxi victum*. But five Verbes ending in *xi* caſt away *n* : as, *Finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum* : ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *ſtrinxi ſtrictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe foure Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum* : *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Supines of compound Verbs ?

A. *Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compoſitum ut ſimplex* ?

A. That compound Verbes forme their Supines as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded : as *docui* makes *doctum* ; ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception ?

A. Yes : *Quamvis non eadem ſtet &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe words, *quamvis non eadem ſtet* ?

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have.

Q. Which are thoſe ?

A. The compounds of *tunſum* make *tuſum*, of *rutum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *naptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, do change *a* into *e* : as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum &c.*

Q. Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of compound Verbs ?

A. Yes : of *Edo* and *noſco*.

Q. What obſervation have you of the Supines of *Edo* ?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth, but *esum* alone : as *exedo* makes *exesum* : only *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule *Verbum Edo compositum &c.*

Q. What is your observation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. A *nosco tantum duo &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. That only these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum* : as *pernosco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *nositum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*,

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. That all Verbs Passives, whose actives have the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine of the active voyce, by changing *u* into *us* and putting to *sum vel fui* : as, of *Lectu* is made *Lectus sum vel fui.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes, A*t horum nunc est deponens &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked because they have no latter Supine of the active whereof to be formed : and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kind of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are observed in your book.

a In Verbs Deponents and Commons which forme the Preterperf. tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives doe, we must faine latter Supines to forme them of.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior* : as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpessus*; *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it, as *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffessus* ; *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it, as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus* ; *ordior*, signifying to weave making *orditus* ; *ordior* to begin *orsus* ; *nitor nisus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor*

ulciſcor ultus, iraſcor iratus, reor ratus, obliviſcor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor and *tueor* both make *tuitus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, comminiſcor commentus, naſcor natus,* (b) *morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

(b) *Morior, eris, tuus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris vel oreris, ortus ſum, oriri.*

Of Verbes having a double Preterperfect Tenſe.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect Tenſes?

A. *Præteritum activæ &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tenſe both of the Active and paſſive voyce: as, *Cæno cænavi* and *cænatus ſum, juro juravi* & *juratus ſum; poto potavi* & *potus, titubo titubavi* & *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, pateo patui* and *paſſus, placeo placui* and *placitus ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, veneo* to be ſold, *venivi* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui; libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbes Neuter-Paſſives.

Q. HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter-Paſſives?

A. Yes,

Q. What Verbs are thoſe?

A. Verbs Neuters having for moſt part the Paſſive ſignification:

fication and the preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your Rule for them?

A. *Neutro-Passivum sic Præteritum &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Neuter Passives have a preterperfect tense, as if of the passive voyce: as, *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum.* Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœstus* a Noune.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect Tense.

Q. WHere is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect Tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the primitive Verbes whereof they are derived, doe borrow their preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as, *Tepesco*, to begin to be warm or to wax warm, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepui* in the preterperfect tense: and so *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect Tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *sido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli*, of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will have *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanivi* of *insanio*: *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus*

medicatus comming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect Tenses.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs want their Preterperfect tense. First these six; *Verg, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.* Secondly, such Verbs inceptives ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themselves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age, which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbs passives, whose actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives besides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *esurio esurivi*.

Q. What Verbes do you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbs signifying a meditation or a desire to do a thing, or to be about to do something, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or have a desire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. GIve your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo.* ([a]) *parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.* Compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds of *cado*, as *incido*:

[a] Of *parco* are found *parsum* and *parcitum*, but out of use.

except

except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum*.

Excelle and *præcello* compounds of *cello* doe want the Supines.

Also these Verbs want their Supines; *restuo*, *linquo*, *luo*, *metuo* *cluo*, *frigeo*, *calvo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* doe make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*; though it be seldom read in the simple.

Finally, all Neuters of the second conjugation, which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, do want their Supines: except,

oleo, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *patео*, *lateo*, *valeo* and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS.

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